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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUCHMAN al Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., blishers and Proprie

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ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. & STATE STREET.

Boston, Mass.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

New Sources of Farm Profit.

Farming as a whole is becoming more prosperous, not less so. In the older States it is changing in form somewhat, but paying as well as ever for those who move lively enough to keep up with the times.

Certain crops no longer pay very well, or rather it should be said that other things now pay better. That this change is not a the experiment demonstrates one thing decline is fully comprehended by many eareful observers, who fail to see any reason for calamity talk just because a certain number of farmers have quit grain growing and have started shipping milk, or have let their rocky pastures grow up to wood and have taken instead fertile little fruit and poultry farms. . As pointed out by Gov. N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire in his address at the Hampden Beach meeting last week, a decline in the production of wheat and wool is no more evidence of the decline of agriculture in a State than would be the decline in the manufacture of scythes or of leather evidence of a decline in manufactures.

A change of this kind may mean that capital is being put into something that is less affected by competition and that finds a better market. Thus the products of New Hampshire market gardens and greenhouses, declares Governor Batchelder, sell for more money than all the grain which the farms produced fifty years ago, while the State's milk and dairy products are worth more than the entire product of the farms at that time. New Hampshire sends twenty-five carloads of milk to Boston daily, besides the large product of fifty

Another strictly modern farm industry, mentioned by Governor Batchelder as including two thousand hotels and boarding-

States of the Northeast. Grain, live stock, wool and extensive farming in general have had something of a setback, but as a more profitable substitute, Maine has dairying, cream shipments, poultry and vegetables; New Hampshire, milk, gardening and summer boarders; Vermont, dairy products and sugar: New York, fruit, milk and numerous specialties, and so on. Every loss is more than offset by gains from newly developed sources of income. The net result has been an increase in the standard of farm living, with more comforts and luxuries, more attention to social and educational privileges and a generally advancing and hopeful con-

Harvesting Muskmelons.

One hundred and fifty crates of melons an acre is a fair yield. I find there is some

become densely netted. It requires without considerable losses from picking oo green or too ripe. In either case those too ripe or too green should not go in the are brought out to the end of the rows.

vent bruising and bursting. When they arrive at the packing shed the packers, mostly women, hurry them in the crates. which hold forty-five cantaloupes each.

Farm Colonies for Negroes.

A few weeks ago we commented in these columns on the endorsement by the bishop of the African Methodist Church of a scheme for negro colonization in Liberta. The particular recommendation of this plan lies, as we then pointed out, in the fact that the environment for Liberian colonists would be a native one. For, while the negro may not be an agriculturist by nature, the qualities that make a good farmer might be successfully developed, it is held, in the absence of those deterrent conditions peculiar to white countries. Information which has just come to hand concerning a negro colony planted among the whites of Canada ome fifty years ago interestingly endorses this view. The settlement in question is situated at Buckton, in Kent County, Ont., and was in 1849 set apart to the extent of nine thousand acres for colonizing purposes. The originator of the plan was the Rev. William King, an English clergyman, and five years ago when he died he declared that the experiment was in every way a uccess, and had established all that the promotors intended for the fugitive slave first settlers and their descendants. But visitors to the colony today might draw different conclusions. While there are among the 1200 colored people there many conspicuous instances of individual advancement, there are no indications in the nature of thriving villages or industrial communities of the success of the plan. In fact, if more than another, it shows that a successful negro farm colony in a white land is not possible. Very clearly the Canadians near Buckston have seen that the negro is not a farmer by instinct, and is especially incapable of following the plow from one generation to another if there are nearby a white people to whom he can hire out. They want somebody to direct them," is the way one of the students of the situation expressed his conclusion. The children of the colored population at this place attend good country schools, churches are numerous and every facility is afforded

them for active competition with the

whites. Yet, in spite of these conditions

and the fact that the majority of the col-onists began their life in Canada with a

practical knowledge of farming, they have

not built up a community worthy of the name. They have founded no towns; they are even rapidly losing their identity. And though at the start almost all of the 1200

settlers owned farms, these have now very nearly passed out of their hands. In view of the stress laid upon the ballot as a factor of material advancement in the Southern States, it is interesting to observe that the members of the Canadian colony are not creameries and numerous dairy establish nearly so particular in exercising the tion. Further, the negroes are anything but the entertainment of summer boarders, is thrifty. Though they work well under direction, they get into debt rapidly as a result of their desire to have more pleasure houses and a thousand or more farms in this and to indulge in more luxuries than they one State, affording a new home market for can afford. Speculation and investment for a vast quantity of farm and garden products the sake of ultimate liberal returns fails to a vast quantity of farm and garden products and bringing an income of \$8,000,000 to the farm families of the State.

Conditions are much the same in other States of the Northeast. Grain, live stock, cash their vested interests in these lands rather than wait for a big royalty. What is probably the explanation of the whole situation is, however, given at the end of the article from which we have drawn our facts: Few types of full-blooded negroes are found here. The race is apparently being assimilated. The majority of the refugees who formed the original body of colonists were mulattoes, and these have intermarried with Indians and occasionally with whites. The result is distinct deteroration. The one notable exception to all the discouraging items quoted, is, indeed, that of the schoolmaster of the place, who is a splendid type of the pure Ethiopian. This man never knew the burdens of slavery, for his parents before him were free men from the west coast of Africa. He alone, there-

difference of opinion about picking, and it fore, was fitted in every respect for a suc is really necessary to pick them greener cessful career when he came to the colony when they are to be several days in transit, but I will give you my way of doing it. The hisjability and his sane view of things, he first half of the season I pick them as soon has kept himself scrupulously from too as the stems can be forced with the thumb great intimacy with the whites, and is to part from the fruit without breaking out bringing up to useful careers children of as piece of the melon with it—that is, it must pure African strain as was he himself. He come off smooth and not tear or break in the believes emphatically that Africans may, flesh. This condition should prevail become the cantaloupe has begun to turn sellow; but a cantaloupe that is in this condition and just right to ship today will be quite yellow and unfit for transportation. e quite yellow and unfit for transportation a condition which, as a civilizing influence he pext day.

After the season is one-half or two-thirds asmuch as it fits men for a realization of one and the weather is very hot, as is usually the case, I find it safe to cut them off with stems after they are full grown and free-born native African, brought up in Canada, against that of Mrs. Jane E. D. Sharp, a Boston-educated black woman of unusual gifts, who is now working in Liberia for her own people. Mrs. Sharp thoroughly believes that there is a wonderthoroughly believes that there is a wonder-backage. An expert should follow just behind every fifteen or twenty pickers to see that they are doing their work properly. Wagons should be ready to take the candouges to the packing shed soon after they are brought out to the end of the rows. Te brought out to the end of the rows.

All handling to be carefully done, to preent bruising and bursting. When they

In its crop report for July, which appeared Aug. 1, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Bee Keeping; Its Pleasures and Profits," by Dr. James B. Paige, professor of veterinary science at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In this article Dr. Paige says: Forty or fifty years ago nearly every farmer. College. In this article Dr. Paige says:
Forty or fifty years ago nearly every farmer
kept a few swarms of bees. They furnished
him with a healthful article of food that
was considered almost a necessity. Today
it is the exception that one sees about the
farmer's home these producers of the most
wholesome and delicious table delicacy it is
possible to obtain the sees additional texts. possible to obtain. In addition to the pro-duction of honey, bees perform a valuable service by the fertilization and cross fer-tilization of flowers, the value of which can-

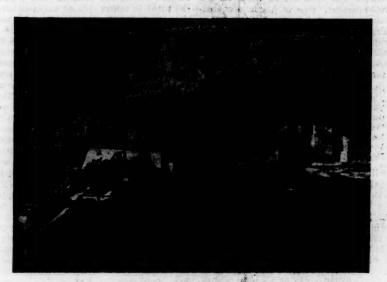
Farmers Should Keep Bees.

bees can be most advantageously handled during the middle of the day in summer, when poultry requires little care. A large farm in a rural district is not essential for the successful keeping of bees. They thrive in towns, villages and even large cities.

Swarms protected from strong winds and extreme cold in winter will thrive in almost any locality in Massachusetts.

De Pales gives advice as to the selection.

Dr. Paige gives advice as to the selection of varieties of bees, management, and selection of hives and appliances. He recommends starting in a small way with one or two-swarms, the natural increase of which will quickly build up the apiary, while the necessary experience for more extended operations may be acquired while working with a few. The cost of starting an aplary is comparatively small, being about \$15, including swarm of bees in hive complete,



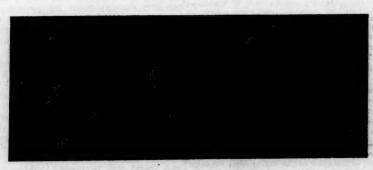
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



CORNELL STUDENTS AT WORK WITH CHEMICALS.



ROOT GRAFTING.



LAYING OUT A NEW BUILDING. See descriptive article.

Dr. Paige then gives figures from the twelfth census for the United States, the five leading States in the bee industry and for Massachusetts. An interesting comparison is that between Massachusetts and Vermont, which shows that with practically the same number of farms Vermont has 12,836 mont, which shows that with practically the same number of farms Vermont has 12,836 swarms, valued at \$3.58 per swarm, while Massachusetts has only 8381 hives, which, however, are valued at \$4.26 per hive. Much of the Vermont honey is sold in Massachu-setts. The situation of our own State is slavery, I perceive that the same spirit applied to obstacles in West Africa would work veritable wonders. For there, ready

yard should be alike, so that parts may be interchanged. Much pleasure may be had and information gained by the study of bees kept in an observation hive.

Feeding Value of Malt Sprouts.

Experiments to obtain data as to the feeding value of malt sprouts were carried on at Vermont, and are described in the fifteenth wilch hold forty-five cantaloupes each. No over ripe, too green, very small, very large, or immature cantaloupes and the way of industrial and agricultural development. All that is needed is for the acrate well packed, carefully culled and in the country from which he sprang." Africa packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless packed out of the same pile by a careless pack them loose so the cantaloupes and pollry raising is a very desirable one, for the reson that bees are inactive in winter, when an over two packed out of the same pile by a careless polling and pollry raising is a very desirable one, for the reson that bees are inactive in winter, when an over two packed out of the same pile by a careless polling and pollry raising is a very desirable one, for the reson that bees are inactive in winter, when an over two packed out of the same pile by a careless polling and with some other appealaty, and the forticultant association meet the agricultural association meet the vermont experiment and the total it is not that it is not the vermont. Their very name control the source of livelihood, but that it should be combined with some other years and help to continuing, he points out that it is not the vermont. Their very name control the country from which he sprang. The packed out of the same pile by a careless

industry. Barley grains are sprouted in the process of malting, and, in due course, are rubbed off and sold, either wet or dry, are rubbed off and sold, either wet or dry, as a cattle food. They enter the general market soley in the kiin-dried form. They are small, comma-shaped, light-yellow brown particles of an agreeable nutty odor and crisp texture. When fed dry they are frequently refused by cows. If soaked some frequently refused by cows. If soaked some hours before feeding they are often better relished. The station herd did not take very kindly to the spronts. Some of the cows ate them readily, others somewhat reluctantly, and others not at all, even when

the sprouts were well snaked.

The first experiment was with malt sprouts as compared with a cottonseed-lineed and bran mixture. This trial was one of rations with nutritive ratios nearly alike, not near enough to be equally balanced, but still closely similar in the proportion of di-gestible protein and carbohydrates. 1. The dry matter consumption when the malt sprouts were fed dropped ten per cent.; and so did the milk yield. 2. The quality of the milk was essentially the same on both rations. 3. The yield to the unit of dry natter was the same on both rations.

In the second experiment, comparing with a bran and oats mixture, although nine per cent, less dry matter was eaten in the malt sprouts than from the ground oats ration, the shrinkage in milk and milk constituents was but four per cent. The quality of the milk remained unaltered by the changes in feeding. Since the shrinkage in yield when the malt sprouts were fed was proportionately less than that in consumption, it follows that the production to the unit of dry natter when this ration was eaten was

only three per cent. The former carried,

for ground oats during the winter of 1901-02, a price unparalleled in decades, makes the howing very unfavorable to the ration of which they formed a part. The record really has no bearing on ordinary conditions. One can simply say that the ground oats ration made more than did the malt sprouts rations, and ignore the relative

The Making of a Farmer.

Young men need new ideas. So do other men, but they may be too old to use them. For a young man to settle down on a farm without at least a short course at a live progressive farm school is a serious misfortune. He is at the same disadvantage as any young man who tries to learn a trade or profession all by himself. He has missed the numerous helps and hints which are floating around in a crowd of bright students. Association with the right kind of teachers stirs and quickens like electricity. The modern college is not a collection of

recitation rooms, formal courses and dry, tunities. If a young man is ambitious and theoretical teachers. It is an institution which discards some of the out-of-date mental padding of old-style colleges, but gives an education just as broad and the and respectable, but far more helpful in every way. It wakes up the student and tells him the why of things and also the

THE COLLEGE AT ITHACA, N. Y.

colleges.

It is provided with land, stock, orchards, gardens, libraries and other equipments. The land is distributed in three contiguous The land is distributed in three contiguous harvest and put away for future use a large areas, comprising altogether about 275 amount of feed which I could not have in scres. The buildings comprise a dairy, two
barns, poultry quarters and forcing-houses.
There are herds of cattle, sheep and swine,
flocks of poultry, various farm horses. In
the horticultural department is a good colection of fruit trees in orchards and many kinds of specimen plants. Farm machin-ery and implements are also represented. The library facilities are ample, comprising a very large collection of rural books in the general university library, a practically complete series of experiment station publications in the director's office, and small became dry I filled again, running a small reference libraries in the dairy building and in the rooms of the horticulturists' club.

and in the rooms of the horticulturists' club.
Students entering the college of agriculture are on an equal footing with students in any other college or department. They become a part of the general student body.
They are under the special supervision of the director of the college. Two special societies or clubs are organized and maintained but the students in the college of agriculture of a tained by the students in the college of ag-

amongst the farmers of the State.

Ithaca is situated at the head of Cayuga of Vermont feeders, and to make good in part this apparent deficiency, a series of trials were instituted to compare the feed:

It is a city of between thirteen thousand ing value of mait sprouts with sundry standard concentrates.

Mait sprouts are a residue of the brewing industry. Desired the state.

ware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, and in summer by steamer on Cayuga Lake. The region is a most beautiful and health-

catalogue. It is enough to say here that the first two years include a thorough scientific and general education, while during the last two years the student goes into such studies as he chooses in the lines of dairying. fruit growing, gardening, mechanics, irrigation and the like. There is a shorter course of two years along the same general lines and two or three very practical winter courses on general farming, dairying, poul-try keeping, diseases of animals, fruit growing, stock management, etc., including much actual practice in the barns, dairy-house, greenhouses and work rooms.

A glance over the illustrations with this article gives some idea of the work without having read a word of description. Even a short winter course under such conditions must be a fine thing for a young man or

Tuition is free to all students of the longer courses, but in the short winter courses students from outside the State pay \$30 to \$45 for tuition and fees.

DR. BAILEY'S IDEAS. Director L. H. Bailey writes: "The college of agriculture is now being reorgan-ized on a liberal basis. The college of agriculture of the future must be much more than an affair of teaching merely technical agriculture. Farmers are interested not only in the means of producing As to the outcome of these two trials viewed from the money standpoint, thirteen ing of them, in the rural schools, in the ideals of living, and in all the questions that seed than on malt sprouts at a ten per cent. life. We hope to bring the college of agri-increase in cost; thus the direct saving was The whole subject of the rural schools needs he waver, twelve per cent, more plant food; hence the final outcome, using the assump-tions hitherto mentioned, is a daily net gain in favor of the cuttonseed-lineed ration of 1.93 cents, practically half of which is due to the increase in the yield of butter and half for example, that there are five million to the added amounts of skimmilk and the farms in the United States on which poultry extra manurial value. The ground oats is raised. Here is an opportunity, then, to ration made four per cent. more product reach great numbers of people by means of at an increased cost of thirty per cent. The instruction in poultry raising. We can manurial values of each ration were essen- reach the people by taking hold of the things in which they are themselves inter-The extreme and prohibitive price asked ested. The way to reach the man who grows wheat is not by means of Greek or mathematics, but by means of wheat. Having gotten his interest, it is then an easy matter to lead him on and out. More and more we must relate education to the daily life of the common people. We must take hold of the ordinary problems with which a man lives, thereby educational training will become central to his life and a part of the

satisfaction of living." Eviuently the modern farmers' college intends to get right hold of the young men and teach them something worth while about things worth knowing. Fortunate the man who has a chance to get waked up and started thinking by a man like Dr. Bailey or others of the dozen or so leaders in the United States, who are bringing farm education up-to-date and fully into line with

expert instruction in other lines.

This article is not intended to boom Cornell College. There are other colleges, both East and West, of which as much might be said in description of the work and opporbright, let him pick out his college, stay there as long as he can, work hard, and the college will do the rest.

My Experience with Silos.

First the objections: It costs something to build and keep in repair. My own cost nearly \$100, and after filling seven THE COLLEGE AT ITHACA, N. Y.

The Cornell College of Agriculture is taken as a type of the best class of eastern

At filling time in my case I have to hire extra help, which is hard to get at that

> I like the silo because it enables me to packed. Except a small portion on top and a little in the corners it comes out in good condition. I aim to raise heavy crops of corn for ensilage.

> became dry I filled again, running a small stream of water in with the corn. I went to feeding it the next day, using grain ration at the same time. It lasted twenty milch cows until July 15.

As to cost of filling I do not find it costs as much as to bind, set up, husk, grind and cut

the dry stalks. By having corn cut with a corn harvester or having it cut before commencing, we usually finish in fourteen hours. I pay

Butter in Fair Demand.

A somewhat improved demand is shown for the best grades of creamery and quotations on these lines have moved up a fraction, otherwise conditions in Boston market remain about as last noted. Lower grades both creamery and dairy, are selling slowly and price has not improved. Print and box butter is in oversupply and is selling low as

compared with other stock.

At New York the general situation holds about as described last week. Demand continues good for the higher grades and slow for poorer qualities. There is no sign of edwards in price holders being willing to of advance in price, holders being willing to sell at present quotations, and some being willing to take off a little to close a bargain. Receipts continue large. Dairy butter is now mostly below best grade and has suffered worse than creamery in the decline.

Considerable extra butter has been com-

ing from the West of late owing to low prices there. But speculators and storage people are rather cautious about buying, though prices are lower than when most of the stock now in storage was

bought.
Most of the stock put away now will be short-held goods. While it goes in at an advantage of 34 cents per pound it will not carry like June stock. When it gets up to cost of Junes holders will eagerly sell to get back their money and avoid loss. The price decline, it is thought, came from larger receipts and from the position banks now take. Losses were so heavy last year on apples, butter, eggs and poultry that bankers have taken a conservative stand and turn down loans. The bankers in turn cause storage people to stop advances. As an illustration of c anged conditions, a produce man who has plenty of money often to loan says he was bored last year by offers o money at three and 31 per cent. This year he could not get enough to loan at six per cent.

backed by good security.
Some dealers ask, "What are we going to do with all the butter if we can't get some of it out into the country?" There is no export demand and the Canadian situation gives little prospect of any. Dealers estimate surplus at 110,000,000 pounds, besides current receipts. How will the trade take care of it is now the problem. This is about the basis of conditions as a few years ago when 17 to 18 cents was the price of cream-

Cheese sells fairly well in New York markets, considerable amounts being taken by speculators and exporters. Colored sells better than white at present. The demand from top estimates is not sufficient to give is dull for the lower grades, and some of very much encouragement to those who range of values.

Receipts at Boston for the week were 33,812 tubs, 25,146 boxes, or 1,794,868 pounds of butter, 9683 boxes of cheese besides 326 boxes for export, and 19,794 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 34,472 tubs, 25,488 boxes, or 1,862,398 pounds of butter, 6603 boxes of ecmpares with second record of 225,665,000 cheese, besides 2628 boxes for exports, and in 1892, 222,618,000 in 1899, 217,306,000 in 1898, 21,956 cases of eggs.

At New York receipts were 65,800 packages of butter, 31,400 packages of cheese and 47,800 cases of eggs. Same week last year 55,958 packages butter, 26,803 packages cheese and 51,887 cases of eggs.

Provisions About Steady.

Pork provisions hold fairly steady at the lower range of prices last recorded, but the tendency for both beef and pork has been toward decline rather than advance owing to the not very brisk demand.

The total of hogs killed for the Boston trade for the week was about 26,000; preceding week 22,500,same week a year ago 22,300. The export demandhas further decreased, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$130,000, preceeding week \$156,000, same week a year ago \$205,000. The marketing of hogs is falling off moderately, but is still considerably larger than a year ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing for the week was, 390,000 red with 405,000 the preceding week, and 485,000 two weeks ago. For the cor- Franklin known as the apple valley, where 260,000, and two years ago 510,000. From March 1 the total is 8,510,000, against 8,005,-000 a year ago-an increase of 505,000. The quality is mostly good, though at some points it is only fair. Prices have declined prominent points averaging at the close \$5.40 per hundred pounds, against \$5.55 a. week ago, \$5.30 two weeks ago, \$7.65 a year ago and \$5.65 two years ago. Destruction of nearly sixteen million pounds of pork at the recent fire in Chicago does not seem to affect the market.

The total beef arrivals at Boston for the week were larger than for the previous week. The total was 110 cars for Boston and 174 cars for export, a total of 284 cars; preceding week 172 cars for Boston and 101 cars for export, a total of 273 cars; same week a year ago, ninety-three cars for total of 178 cars.

Grapes for Export.

The grape crop is to be a light one in most sections, and prices this year ought to net more satisfactorily than they have done of late. An English buyer who has been investigating the possibilities of an export trade reports: "I found they grow some very good grapes near the great lakes. I had a chat with some of the growers who asked me if there was any opening for their grapes on the London market. I said: 'Yes, is a good opening, but this will depend altogether upon your making arrangements outside the men who handle grapes generally.' I suggested to them they should pack their grapes in boxes of from three to four pounds, and let them be sold in the streets of London on the barrows, for they will never be more than a barrow fruit. It vill be no use sending them over in cases of twenty-eight pounds. They could not compete with the home-grown, it is evident, but as a barrow grape, in small convenient boxes that passers-by might pick up and carry away, the sales might be large. Apparently the small basket trays used by California shippers would be the prope package.

Plenty of Hav.

The markets of the large cities are well supplied, prices are in buyers' favor, weaknewhat except for the most desirable grades. Quotations are still rather high, but have declined something like \$1 per ton the past ten days, taking an average of grades and an average of leading markets. New hay will soon begin to affect the market, making a prospect favoring a further decline, rather than a recovery. Buyers expect the new crop to start consid erably below present prices of the old, and they are buying as little as possible now in hopes of getting plenty at more favorable

demand, and some dealers fear a bad break of feeling that will make his verses at in prices when the new crup begins to ar-rive freely. Receipts last week were 379 ties. He has devoted much of his attention

cars, against 294 for the same week last year. Canada, which dominates the Boston hay market, undoubtedly will have plenty of hay to sell. It is now an admitted fact that the hay crop of Quebec Province will be much larger than was thought possible sometime ago; and in some of the best sec-tions it will not fall far short of that of last year. The agent for the Montreal Trade Bulletin who has been through the best see Bulletin who has been through the best sections of Chateauguay County was surprised to see the many splendid fields of timothy, whilst many other fields where the timothy was thin a good bottom of clover was noticeable. Between Ormstown and Allan Corners there are fields of pure timothy that it would be difficult to surpass in excellence of quality and quantity anywhere. Quite a form fields were gethered in good condition. few fields were gathered in good condition at the close of last week before the rain which was pretty general on Saturday night and Sunday came on. There is still a good quantity of old hay in Canadian farmers' hands, which is selling all the way from \$9 to \$12 at country points; but it is diment to buy good No. 2 hay under \$10.f. o. b. at

New York markets are quiet and weak with buyers holding off and dealers not anxious for shipment. Receipts for the week were 8671 tons, which is less than for the week before, but nearly double those for the same week last year. Western cities report dull and easy markets. Southern markets are receiving much new hay and values are lower, now selling at \$2 to \$3 below old.

The following table shows the nighest prices for hay as quoted by the Hay Trade Journal in the markets mentioned: Boston \$22, New York \$22, Jersey City \$21, Phila delphia \$20.50, Brooklyn \$24, Buffalo \$18, Pittsburg \$19, Duluth \$13, Minneapolis \$12, Baltimore \$19.50, Chicago, \$14.50, Rich \$19, Cincinnati \$17.50, Nashville \$18, Kansas City \$10.50, St. Louis \$14.50, Washington \$18, Memphis \$15.50, Louisville \$12, New Orleans \$19, Montreal \$12.

Grain Tending to Advance.

Prices have been somewhat irregular during the week, but the net tendency of wheat has been advanced while corn and other grains have remained about stationary. Corn meal shows a slight advance, but other feeds and by-products show no special change. The strength of wheat is explained by the recent disappointing returns from the harvest sections, the crop falling somewha below earlier estimates. But the decline these, notably the skims, show a lower look for high prices, returns being perhaps range of values.

The skims, show a lower look for high prices, returns being perhaps ten per cent. below July estimates. The growing corn crop has not been doing so well of late in the great corn belt of the middle West, and a rise in corn would seem to have a better basis than in wheat.

The banner export year in breadstuffs was 1902 with a total of 234,772,000, which 215,990,000 in 1901 and with 200,947,000 in the year just ended-June 30. While the past year is sixth in the list of wheat and flour shipments it heads the list in flour exports, the total being 19,442,000 barrels, against 18,699,000 in 1900, 18,650,000 in 1901, 17,759,-000 in 1902 and only 6,011,000 in 1880. In the last-named year wheat exports were the heaviest on record, 190,546,000, against 113,-454,000 in 1902, or seventy-seven millions increase as compared with 13,431,000 barrels

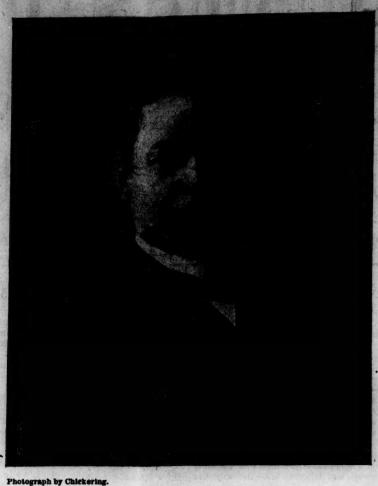
The only shipment of grain from Boston last week was taken out by the steamer Colorado for Hull, England, which had 49,786 bushels of wheat. The steamers that sailed without grain were the Saxonia and Dominion for Liverpool and Sarmatian for Glasgow. Two steamers sailed from here this week with grain. They are the Saxon King for Rotterdam, with eighty thousand bushels of corn and the Pinemore for Ant-werp, with forty thousand bushels of wheat.

re is a little section in the responding time last year the number was the best Baldwins in Massachusetts and perhaps in New England are raised. They grow so thick there on the trees that great ords are made in picking them. There are two men who make particularly good records. Two years ago when such a big crop was produced, they picked upwards of fifty barrels per day; last year one picked in one day sixty-one barrels; the day follow ing, his brother, in another orchard, picked sixty-four barrels, and a little later, one picked seventy-five barrels in a day, for which he received \$9.-Prof. F. S. Cooley, Amherst, Mass.

Literature.

"The Rose of Normandy," by William R. A. Wilson, is a spirited narrative with a Boston and eighty-five cars for export, a constant breeze of brilliant adventure blowing through its entertaining pages. It takes us back to the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is concerned principally with the mishaps and felicities of an Italian in the service of the grand monarch. The hero gives his sympathy and aid to a man who has cheated the scaffold and the two almost immediately swear an eternal friendship and go out to America with La Salle to join the great explorer in his perilous Canadian expeditions. The second chapter where the acquaintance of the ventureson pair is formed is strikingly dramatic, recall ing some of the scenes constructed by the elder Dumas, and this is followed by equally thrilling incidents on both sides of the Atlantic. As a historical novel, it has the rare merit of being brisk in action, and the dialogue is impressive and free from bombast The descriptive passages are not too long and serve admirably as connecting links between the more stirring episodes. Love, of course, makes theistory go round, and the affection of Henri de Tonti for Renee, the "Rose of Normandy," is made picturesque and winning, especially when the lovers escape from the savages. The customs and manners of the times, both in old and new France, are admirably pictured, and it may be truly said that every enapter in the volume is full of vigorous life. It has points and it shows that the author has not studied the old romances in vain, but he has man aged to create many really original situa tions. It is not a novel to yawn over, but one to follow with undivided attention to its agreeable conclusion. [Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price. \$1.50.1

A modest volume of poems comes to us from the Golden Gate. It is entitled "Vis ons and Other Verse" and is by Edward Robeson Taylor, who has acquired consid erable literary reputation as a translator from the Spanish of the "Sonnets of de Heredia." Mr. Taylor is a true poet, and he sings with a grace of express At Boston a surprising amount of old hay fertility of invention that makes his musi-has been coming from Maine and Canada cal numbers always pleasing and inspiring until the supply is nearly a month ahead of His ideals are lofty, and he has a catholicity



HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN L. BATES, Governor of Massachusetts.

to both medicine and law, but that has not woman of seventy. She lays siege to of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, which is full of a genuine pathos that speaks from the heart to the heart. The "Christmas Hymn" is a lesson in faith and trust, as will be seen by the following stanza:

Oh lift us in Thy blessed arms Above the fear of loud alarms, To where the flower of courage grows, On hope-crowned heights that duty knows, 'Till thrilled with that divinest air, No longer dreaming of despair, We shall go on from day to day Despite all lions in our way

The lines to the poets in this volume show a cultivated appreciation of the merits of the works of the greatest American writers. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Price, \$1.25.

A good picture of Jewish life in this country is given in "AtVictim of Conscience," by Milton Goldsmith. Its literary quality is shows the peculiarities of his people with-out reservations of any kind. He eulogizes their virtues, but he does not attempt to hide their faults, and the result is a fidelity to nature that is captivating. His hero is an intelligent and pious German-Jew, who is unfortunate in the eastern part of this country, and who goes to California in 1850 to win wealth for his wife and children. While there, goaded to fury by his drunken and he leaves his victim as he supposes dead. has become a wealthy philanthropist with introduced are fresh and original if its plot is not, wholly novel. [Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Price, \$1.00 In "The Duke and His Double," by

The resemblance between the leading character of Bulwer's play and the hero of the novel before us is not strong, but it is sufficiently like to recall the gardener's son and his love for the rich plebeian's daughter. Mr. Van Ziles' story is ingenious in arrangement, and the way the double takes the part of the real duke has in it an element of brought up by her aunt in a small city, reossibility, though the tale generally is improbable. It is, however, a clever satire on fashionable doings, the new rich and the efforts of people to get into society by the use of their recently acquired wealth. The idents may be far fetched, but the characters are distinct types of those who are to be found in what is called high life. John T Flint, the flour baron of Chicago, has many ounterparts in actual existence, and Mrs Flint, though she suggests Mrs. Malaprop in Sherridan's comedy, "The Rivals," is not overdrawn. The daughters are bright breezy American girls, with plenty of native intelligence and intellectual culture, and they are altogether the most attractive creations in the book. The duke's double, who eventually becomes the real duke through the opportune death of his cousin, is somewhat quixotic, as the author inti mates, but he has many of the good qualities of the well-bred Englishman, even if he does consent to take part in a not wholly defensible social game. The tale is amusing, well written and has that brevity which is the spice of the fiction that we take up to kill an idle hour. [New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price 75 cents.]

Rowan and Isabel, the supreme lovers of James Lane Allen's latest novel, meet us on the threshold. They have loved each other long and they have met to plight their troth. Nature has been kind to them, and theirs should be an ideal marriage of mind and heart; both are of the "first families" of the famous "blue-grass" State, and society approves of the expected engagement. But Rowan has something to tell Isabel before they venture forth-something from the recesses of his past which he has pondered over long, and which his manly in-stincts force him to disclose to the girl of his choice at the present time. But Isabel, when she hears the confession, shrinks from him and flees to her room. That is the beginning of the tragedy of hearts. We do not learn what the disclosure is that so do not learn what the disclosure is that so transformed the loving and trusting girl until the latter part of the book, but it was ent to change the natural of Isabel's life for a few years, and all but ruin the bright prospects which the world had in store for Rowan. The projected marriage was the dearest wish of Mrs. Conyers, Isabel's grandmother, who brought her up, and the broken attachment acts like

prevented him from wooing the muse in a laabel's secret, but meeting with repulse, devoted manner. One of his most charac-she turns to others for an explanation of teristic poems is his tribute to the memory the estrangement. But there are far more ple sant characters than Mrs. Conyers in these pages. Old Judge Morris who had loved and lost Rowan's mother is the young man's champion. He admires the manly frankness of the young man. "I wish I had the right to call it the mettle of a young American," he says, "his truthfulness . . . whatever he might have done with any one else, there was something in the nature of the young girl whom he did come to love that made it impossible; she drove untruthfulness out of him as health drives

away disease. He saved his honor with her, but he lost her." "She saved her honor through giving him up," replies Pro-fessor Hardage, "but it is high ground, it is a sand-hill top that she has climbed to." "Hardage, we can climb so high that we freeze," the old Judge responded, and then he goes on to say with pride, "I like their mettle, it is Shaksperian mettle, it is Amerinot of the highest, but the author has a can mettle. We lie in business, and we lie genuine gift for character drawing, and he in religion, and we lie to a woman. Perhaps if a man stopped lying to a woman, by

and by he might stop lying for money and at last lying to his Maker. Thus we have the old tragedy of hearts, pure, honest hearts, and mortality of the highest type set up as the standard. But the future is not hopeless for these two whom God evidently intended for each other. There is a way out, and Mr. Allen leads them not in vain through their months partner, he is guilty of a murderous assault, and even years of trial. It is a powerful story which Mr. Allen has written for us, The man, nevertheless, recovers, and the not of life about us, but of the life within two meet again in the east, where the Jew us. It is not a story with an intricate plot, startling incident and a theatrical climax. a conscience that troubles him sorely. The Mr. Allen's art is not in that direction. He two are, however, reconciled, and the sensiter with a nicety of which few contempory Catholic to obtain pardon for hi sins, turns authors are capable, and what is more he out to be the benefactor of the man he has holds up before us a high ideal of manhood. wronged and remains true to his own faith, This thoroughly wholesome story might at if written by one who was a matter of any particular religion, but of not sure of himself. It bears evidence of individual disposition." The story is an painstaking workmanship, of sound phiinteresting one throughout, and the people losophy and a keen understanding of human emotions. There is humor in it as well. more humor than the author has before given evidence of possessing, and simplicity and charm of style is stamped on every Edward S. Van Zile, we have variations on Claude Melnotte and "The Lady of Lyons." page. If this finished work of art does not claude Melnotte and "The Lady of Lyons." will be because he will excel it in the

future. [New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.] Here is a story of English rural life of over a half a century ago which contains a heroine who may fittingly be described as strenuous. Sarah Tuldon, having been turns to her parents' home to take up the reins of the management of her nu merous brothers and sisters, teach them to use soap and water, and transform the interior of the humble house from a walled barnyard to a clean and wholesome habitation. Having conquered at home she flirts with a neighboring warden while her father engages in poaching, and then she turns her attention to David Mockell. David has only recently taken full possession of his father's farm, at an age when most countrymen have sons and daughters grown up. But it had not fallen to simple David's lot to marry, although now, with the new responsibilties which had come to him after his father's death, he needed a wife above everything else. This Sarah Tuldon knew, and in her shrewd way she planned to be-come David's partner" for better or worse." But it was no easy matter to bring about the final step which sh uld make them man and wife. David had an uncle in a neighboring town who had picked out a buxom widow for his nephew, and David was persuaded that the widow was to be preferred to Sarah. Sarah did not permit herself to be sidetracked, and after a chase for her soon-to-be husband which is one of the richest incidents in the book, she captured him. It would be a mistake to conclude from the plot as outlined that the story partakes of a jarcial nature The heroine is a noble, generous-hearted woman, who does a great deal of good, and who makes a model wife, and she may easily be pardoned for her ardor in court ing David-who really needed a wife like ing David—who really needed a wife like Sarah. It is a study rather than a story which the author, Orme Agnus, has given us; and for a background we have a vivid picture of the condition of the rural population of England which prevailed in the picture of the condition of the rural population of England which prevailed in the

LIBEARY

What Julis Ward Howe in her introduction calls "a series of letters inspired by a very fervent friendship, and written in a tone of unreserve unusual with her," has been given to the public at the present time when the world is being sooured to find something new to say about that growing galaxy of men and women whose mames are secure in the literary firmament. Mrs. Howe says that these letters are not for profane eyes. Although all great writters have their romantic episodes, the casual student of American literature may wonder at this romantic stachment of this Puritan woman. We are told that these letters were vritten at an intensely interesting period!

Margaret's life, before the wider horizon of was lively and fully one. woman. We are told that these letters were written at an intensely interesting period of Margaret's life, before the wider horizon of experience had fully opened before her. She was living in New York at the time, in the forties, and the person to whom she addressed her letters was James Nathan, a business man about her own age, who had some from Germany Afteen years previ-

Early in their acquaintance Mr. Nathan struck a note of intimate discussion on themes of the heart of soul, and Margaret's sympathetic nature responded quickly. A reading of the letters as published in part in this volume leads one to believe that Mr. Nathan sought to awaken in this brilliant perity on his own part. In fact, a letter from a friend to Mr. Nathan makes the infrom a friend to Mr. Nathan makes the inquiry in regard to the effect of his (Mr. Nathan's) friendship for Margaret on his "contemplated 'foreign alliance." When Margaret was at last disillusioned as regards his sincerity, she writes, "I care not. I am resolved to take such disappointments more lightly than 1 have. I ought not to regret having thought other of humans than deserve." In fact, we obtain from these letters a great insight into the char-acter of Margaret Fuller. We have always been impressed with her intellectual powers; now we see her a large-minded warm-hearted, frank and trusting woman That she should have had her request to destroy her letters disregarded and their contents, except certain passages, given to a none too sympathetic world, after she had particularly requested that she wanted "the mysterious tie that binds us to remain unprofaned forever" is after all the irony of fate—and the misfortune of most celebrities. But there is in these letters, after all, something besides the everinteresting sentimentality. In them the Margaret Fuller that we picture in our mind stands forth: "I feel chosen among romen, I have deep mystic feeling in myself, and intimations from elsewhere. I could not if iI would put into words these spirit facts; indeed, they are not swelling germs as yet, and all I do for them is to try to do nothing that might blight them. These words are typical of the woman's feelings, and expressions like these made for her friends and enemies. But after all was she not a forerunner of the intellectual woman of the present day, and why should she not give expression to her belief in her powers and her own mission? That she had a romantic side only demonstrates after all that she was essentially feminine at heart. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.35 net.]

The powers that fix the price of our

rerosene have been under public discussion

for a great many years, and the net result of lenunciation, investigation, legislation and njunctions appears to be the bald fact that the Standard controls ninety per cent. of the export trade and eighty per cent. of the domestic trade; by its control of the pipeine situation it has become quite independent of the railroads; and its dividends have increased from twelve per cent. in 1892 to forty-eight per cent. per year at the time when the book under consideration was written. This study of the "octopus" by when he was Ricardo Scholar in Economics at Harvard University in 1900-01. The chief ources of information are the reports of the official investigating commissions and littees, chief of which is the report of the "Hepburn" committee appointed by the legislature of New York in 1897 to investigate railway abuses. The facts are spread before us in this book of 143 pages in academic style, and they are not clothed with the human, personal interest which characterizes Miss Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil, which is now appearing in McClure's Magazine. Those who have folowed Miss Tarbell will find recorded in this book the cold facts of the rise and supremacy of Rockefeller and his associates, their relations with the great railroads which sought their business, the collapse of the South Improvement Company and the acquiring of the pipe lines by the shrewd men at the head of this great corporation, men of whom William H. Vander bilt said "they are smarter fellows than I am a great deal." It is little wonder that contemprary business men secretly admire the persistent, relentless manner in which Rockefeller and his associates forced the railroads to their own terms and remained their dictators in the manner of freight rates. Mr. Montague presents the facts which he has gathered dispassionately, leaving each reader to draw his own conclusion. He says in closing: "The power of the Standard Oil Company is tremendous, but it is only such power as naturally accrues o so large an aggregation of capital; and in the persistence with which competition against it has continued, in the quickness with which that competition when opportunity for profit under existing prices appears, and in the ever-present pos-sibility of competition which meets the Standard Oil Company in the direction of every part of its policy, lies the safeguards against the abuse of this great power.'

Dopular Science.

-Attar of ylang-ylang, which rivals the attar of roses as an exquisite perfume, and sells at \$40 to \$50 or more a pound, is the product of an A static tree that reaches its highest development in the Philippine Islands. The tree grows to a height of sixty feet; when three years old begins

picture of the condition of the furth population of England which prevailed in the thirties or forties, which would have done credit to Thomas Hardy, with whom this author has been compared. He has given us in Sarah Tuldon not only a "woman who had her way," as the sub-title of the book states, but a fine type of character developed amid most unpromising surroundings, whose very weaknesses only make her all the more human. With a little incident to give zest to the narrative, we have here the life-story of an unusual woman of the common people, whose career we read with increasing interest to the end, overlooking the author's shortcomings as a liter-

Most blasting experiments with liquid are have proven tailures, but the results seem to have been better in recent bridge-building work at Munich. Paper cartridges were filled with a spongy absorbent and provided with a detonator. When ready for the blast, the liquid air was broatened to the appet in a way to be liquid air was brought to the spot in a vacuum-jacketed vessel and the cartridges were plunged into it until the absorption was thought to be sufficient. The cartridges were then quickly placed and fired by to equal those of dynamite, and cartridges rating to explode became harmless in fifteen man utes from evaporation of the air.

One of the most important English canais, at Foxton, a difference in level of seventy-five

feet, was formerly overcome by a series of ten locas. Through these locks a single small barge carrying not more than thirty-three tons, could pass in seventy-five minutes. The upper and lower canals are now connected by an inclined plane of 1 in 4, and two docks are moved sideways up with water-tight gates at the ends. This novel elevator can pass two hundred canal boats in twelve nours, is managed by three men, and cost

-Evidence that the moon's attraction has an influence upon volcanic eruptions and earth-quakes has been found by Rev. T. E. Espin. A period of between eight and nine years is traced in the records of these phenomena, and this agrees with the period of revolution of the moon's perigee. Further investigation indicates that the greatest volcanic activity takes place when the perigee occurs at its maximum north

-Great mountains on Venus are a suppose d discovery of Herr Arendt of Posen. These elevations appear to project through the clouds from time to time, and the observations thus far made tend to prove a rapid rotation in about

—The magnetic pole in northwestern America is supposed to have shifted considerably since its discovery by Ross in 1831. Taking with him seven companions in a small schooner, Amund-sen, the Norwegian expiorer, expects to make ob-servations on the present site of this pole from 1893 to 1895.

—Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material, then heating, preferably with pressure, is found by Isidor Kitsee to more than double the resis ance of cellulose as an insulator for elecric wires. Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur, and resistance to acids and moist

—The weights of 1173 human brains have been collected by M. Marchand of Marbourg. At birth the average weight is found to be 9.8 ounces in boys and 9.5 ounces in girls. At the age of one year, two pounds 1.5 ounces and one pound 11.5 ounces respectively; and at the end of three years the weight has trebled. Increase is then slow. Full growth is attained at nineteen to twenty years in men and sixteen to eighteen in women, the mean adult weight being three pounds ne ounce in males and two pounds ten ounces in females. Loss by senile atrophy begins in man at about forty-eight years and in women at about seventy. Turgeneff, the Russian author, had one of the heaviest brains on record, weighing 47 pounds; and Gambetta's, scarcely 2.6 pounds, was one of the lightest. -A new French life-preserver is a belt filled

with calcium carbide. It is quickly inflated by acetylene on being wet

Curious facts.

-Many years ago the statisticians of the Pension Office made careful calculations to show the number of survivors of the War of the Rebellion for a series of years. They used as the basis of their calculations the mortality tables of way. The old soldiers are dying off more rapidly than was expected. According to the estimate the total number of survivors in 1902 should have been 930,380, while the pension rolls show only 725.100. To the latter number should be added two or three per cent. to cover those who have

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never applied for pensions. -Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant, is said to have discovered a process of hardening and toughening soft woods, so that they can be used in place of naturally hard woods. The treat-ment consists in saturating the timber with a solution of sugar at the boiling-point. The water is afterward evaporated out, leaving the pores and interstices of the wood filed with solid matter, which is not brittle and shows no tendency to split or crack. The process also preserves wood and renders it remarkably impervious to water. Even hard woods are said to be benefited by it.

-The town of Fenton, about fifteen miles from St. Louis, enjoys the distinction of being the only incorporated town in the United States that s not governed by some kind of town officers. It was incorporated half a century ago. It was then supposed that Fenton would be one of the large towns surrounding St. Louis, but it failed to grow, the people became disappointed and did not think it worth the trouble to elect officers.

-Mrs. Frank H. Briggs of Auburn, daughter of Senator Frye, is the owner of a he is very proud of. It is a mahogany casks two feet long, eighteen inches deep, bound will brass, and it was made to carry the electrical rotes for President McKinley from the Senate the House. Senator Frye was acting vice-pro lent at the time, and, according to usage, ceived the box, which he presented to his dame

There is in the Mediterranean countries widespread prejudice against all artificial hea and consequently not more than one house six is ever heated during the winter time. -Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemburg, the

est lay sovereign of Europe, has just celebrahis golden wedding with his second wife, became duke of Nassau sixty-: wo years ago. urned out by Prussia in 1866 and became gr duke of Luxemburg in 1890, on its separ-from Holland at the death of King William I -That the low-lying territory of the Mis-

sippl should at times be overflowed, is not prising if one considers that the "father waters" draws supplies from twenty-eight Sta draining one-third of the area of the Un

-Since the introduction of the Bertil on tem in France twenty thousand persons have committed crimes and who were conceal their identity have, by means of the system, been identified and brought to justice; and among all these not one mistake is known to have been

-The great power station now in cours onstruction for the district railway London is remarkable for being the electrical power-station to be operated entirely by steam-turbines. There will be ten turbines

Coultry.

A Business Poultry House

l'oultry thrive and yield good returns in so many different styles of houses that it is very difficult to lay down any hard and The hot-house style of housing poultry during the winter has not been satisfacmany of the houses being damp, and the air in them anything but agreeable. Disease has been quite common; and the results in many cases have been disappointam, poultry manager of the Ontario imental farms, there are no doubt objections; but there are strong points Hent results.

pecially during the winter months.

. H. Baldwin's poultry house at Toronto. very healthy and in good laying condition. The point of excellence in this plan of a house is that the fowls are allowed exercise protected from the wind. It also furnishes a warm roosting pen.

After a very full inspection of several poultry farms of the Eastern States, Mr. scratching-shed plan. He came to the connorthern climate.

DETAILS OF BUILDING.

llis henhouse is a frame building seventytwo feet long and ten feet deep, and is divided into four scratching sheds and four hen-houses proper. The ground plan is shown in Fig. 1. The sills are 4x4 cedars. resting on large stones. The end sill rests on stone, and the sill running the length of the building rests on top of the end sill. The studding used is 2x4 hemlock. The top of the sill is one foot above the surface of the ground, and a base board is fastened on the inside of the sill, and the floor of the henhouse is filled with sand to the top of the base board.

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The building is banked up on the outside to the same level. The stones upon which the sills rest are placed at varying distances to meet the joists and at intervals of about eight feet. The north wall is four feet high from the top of the sill, and the south wall seven feet high. In the north wall, the studding is placed at each corner of the hen-house proper and an additional one in each centre, also at the corner of each scratching shed, and an additional one in the centre. In the south wall the studding is placed in the same way, excepting the one in the centre of the hen-house, which is placed so as to accommodate the window. At the east end, an extra stud stands as a door post; and one at the west end, in the centre. For rafters, he used 2x4 hemlock placed at two feet centres. On the outside of the studding and rafters he used the most ordinary lumber, running the boards lengthwise. The ends of the building, the north wall and the south fronts of the henhouse proper are covered with a two-ply "ready roofing;" and for the roof he used three-ply "ready roofing." A scantling 2x4 reaches from the north sill to the south sill at the base of each division between scratching pens and hen-houses proper, and be-

tween the hen-houses. The division wall between the scratch ing shed and the hen-house is made of rough lumber on the scratching shed side with a lining of tar felt nailed on the interior of these boards, and battened closely the hen-houses proper is made of 7x8 tongued and grooved flooring, and the other interior walls of the hen-houses proper, that is, the walls against the scratching sheds and the north and south walls, are lined with 7x8 tongued and grooved dressed ma-

The ceiling is also completed in the same way. But before the putting on of this dressed material, a second layer of tar felt dred eggs. This affords some idea of was placed between the sheeting and rafters, so that there is a dead-air space. The large doors between the scratching-sheds and the hen-houses proper are about three inches thick, made of two thicknesses of 7x8 tongued and grooved dressed material, with a space of one inch between, and lined with tar felt on the inside of each thickness. These doors are raised a foot above the level of the sills, and in this space near the south wall is cut small doors for the poultry, ten

inches wide, having sliding doors. INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

The dropping board is three feet wide and on the flat side, fastened together by a cross Two legs support the roosts on the outer side. The roosts being hinged, they can be lifted up and fastened to the roof so as to leave a clear space when making the daily cleaning. The roosts come short of each pen by about two inches. Three nests are allowed to each pen. These are each eighteen inches square, having the ends solid. The nests are placed under the dropping board facing the north wall, rest on the sand, and can be taken out for cleaning The back of the nest is made in two pieces. The upper part is fastened to the lower board by spring hinges, which enables one, in collecting eggs, to reach the nest conveniently, and the spring hinges make the top board fly back into place. Against the inside division, between the hen-house proper, a twelve-inch board extends on the level of the dropping-board to within twelve inches of the door, and an upright twelvench board is fastened to the end of this and runs up to the ceiling. To correspond with it, a board is placed against the opposite wall, and a cotton curtain on a twonch roller is fastened to the ceiling. This curtain is shown by the dotted lines across pens in Fig. 4 and at x in Fig. 1. When this curtain is down it comes to the bottom

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of the two last-mentioned upright boards, that is to about two luches below the level of the dropping-board. The purpose of this curtain is to protect the fowls on very cold nights. Mr. Baldwin has found that it is not necessary to use it when the pens contain over fifteen birds; but if the number is fast rules. The tendency at present is reduced, and the thermometer drops to the towards cheaper houses, with better ventiladown.

PLENTY OF LIGHT.

The windows in front of the hen-houses proper are each three feet wide and two eet six inches high, containing six panes, 10x12 inches each. The windows are placed To the plans given below, by W. R | high in the front wall and slide to the right and left The windows being placed high up, the sun in winter, when it is low in the heavens, shines on to the roosts and dropping ach. Many of these houses are giving board. The door between the hen-h proper, which is also a foot above the level ery poultry house should be light; at of the sills, is a simple door of 7x8-inch least one-third of the south side of it should stuff, the upper half being made of wire be of glass, or otherwise opened to the sun. It should face the southeast or south. The sull's rays are very beneficial to fowl, es- each side of which there are cotton screens hinged at the top, and reaching down to within one foot of the top of the sill; and, Ont., is a good one. It is well planned and has given good results. The fowls seem which slopes to the outside, so that rain beating against the cotton screen is carried outside; and this keeps the interior dry. These screens swing up to the roof, and in the open air, and are, at the same time, are there caught by hooks from the rafters. The front of each scratching shed is closed with two-inch mesh wire netting. (Oneinch mesh should have been used to keep hen-houses erected on many of the leading out the sparrows, which now get in and run off with a lot of grain.) An eaves trough Baldwin decided to build a hen-house on the | runs the length of the bu lding distributing the water east and west. Drinking foun clusion that this plan was best suited for a tains are placed on the end of the board that runs out from the dropping board; and on the wall opposite thereto the boxes for grit and oyster shells are hung. SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The interior of the hen-houses and the cratching sheds is filled with sand to the level of the top of the sill; and on top of this a plentiful supply of loose straw is kept, to encourage the birds to scratch and thereby get exercise. In August the straw is all cleaned out; and the sand, so far as it appears to be soiled, say, to a depth of four or five inches, is all taken out, and fresh sand put in its place. It is advisable to do this in August, so that the sand may become perfectly dry before the winter sets in. No straw is placed on top of the sand until the time comes to close the birds up for the winter. The windows of the hen-house proper are open every day. Of course when the weather is stormy or bitterly cold, they are open only for fifteen minutes or half an hour in the middle of the day. When the sun is shining brightly they may be left open for some hours. This thoroughly ventilates the hen-houses, dries up all moisture, and keeps the place clean and sweet. The screen in front of the scratching shed s let down only on very cold days, and when the weather is cold and stormy, the idea being to keep the open shed dry where the birds take exercise in the open air.

GOOD STOCK.

This method of housing poultry keeps the stock in the most vigorous health; and this is the secret of Mr. Baldwin's success in obtaining a plentiful supply of fertile eggs. He began incubating in January last, and out of 1100 White Wyandotte eggs set during the season he obtained sixty-six per cent. of chicks. The runs of his henhouses extend to the north and west of his buildings, as it best suits the shape of his lot. The runs are in most cases placed to the south of the building; and sometimes, where it is possible, they are extended north and south, and are used alternately. in poor condition; prices nominally steady for choice sound stock. Fancy large years use of the building, Mr. Bald-win's opinion is that it is well adapted lots and small drag at unimproved prices. in this section of the country for keep- Fancy Southern muskmelons bring fair with laths to make the joints of the tar ing breeding stock and maintaining it prices, with light receipts and good demand. felt complete. The division wall between in most vizorous health, which is the The market is still burdened with common foundation of success. He keeps only White Wyandottes, and thinks that the building would, perhaps, be too cold for the more delicate breeds, although he at one time kept White Leghorns in it with considerable success. In one phenomena hatch of Leghorn eggs he secured ninetyfive chicks from ninety-five fertile eggs. the vigor of the stock, and the fertility of the eggs secured from birds kept in henhouses erected on this plan. Mr. Baldwin believes that many who have adopted the scratching-shed hen-house have adjusted windows to the front of the scratching shed in place of the screen; and this might be an advantage, especially in sections of the country where the weather is more severe ure in Boston market. They are almost all

than in Toronto.

COST OF THE BUILDING. He estimates the cost of his building at \$250, allowing for his own time; but on account of the increased cost of lumber and eighteen inches above the level of the top of labor, a similar building would now cost the sills. Two roots, each 2x3, are placed on the flat side, fastened together by a cross upon the facilities for obtaining material strip which is hinged to the north wall. and labor. He keeps about eighteen hens in each pen.

borticultural.

Desirable Strawberries

Excelsior-This is beyond question th best extra early berry yet well tested. We have never fruited any extra early berry which produced anywhere near so many quarts of berries as does Excelsior. It is medium to medium large in size, among the very firmest grown, and a beautiful lustrous color. Foliage perfectly healthy, and one of the very best growers planted. It is a little earlier than any early variety we have yet fruited, but its great productiveness is its strongest point, yields of five thousand quarts to the acre being common. No one can make a mistake in planting it.

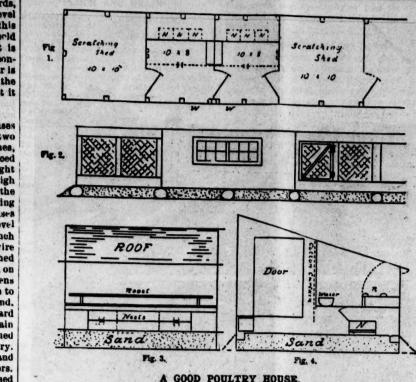
Clyde-Very popular in many places particularly the West. The only fault we find in it is that it sets more berries than it can mature. A little weak in foliage, but

makes a goodly number of plants. Bryan-One of the very best of all the new ones we fruited the past season. The plant growth is perfect and the productive ness is wonderful. We believe it will pro duce as many quarts of berries as most any

kind that can be planted. The fruit is medium in size, but very uniform; smooth and symmetrical. A bright scarlet in color and excellent in quality.

Sample—Probably no strawberry ever introduced has made such rapid strides in the public favor as Sample. It sometimes rusts a little with us about the time the fruit begins to ripen, but with that exception it is faultless. One of the best growers we plant, making it one of the very easiest varieties to cultivate. Its productiveness is certainly wonderful, the berries laying in heaps and plies around the plants. The berries are conical, smooth with a rich deep color that gives it a handsome general appearance.

Pride of Cumberland—This is one of the



A GOOD POULTRY HOUSE.

Fig. 1. Ground plan of one-half of the house. Fig. 2. Front elevation. Fig. 3. Cross section single pen from east to west. Fig. 4. Cross section of a single pen from n rth to south.

not know of its equal for attractive appearance. The color is a bright scarlet, with a beautiful gloss. The shape is a perfect cone and the berries are the most uniform of any we know. It very much resembles the Gandy Prize, but it is of better general appearance. It is moderately productive and

good healthy grower. We possess an advantage in an abundance of cheap labor, together with a very suitable soil, which makes it possible to produce cheaper here than most places in this country. In conclusion we may add that our available land area has been largely in-creased by the purchase of another farm of 130 acres, a great part of which is especially adapted to the production of high-grade strawberries. J. W. JONES. Allen, Md.

Fruit in Better Supply.

Apples are really the only fruit that can be considered at all plenty. Pears are in-creasing in quantity, but there are no good natives as yet. California pears are abundant, also plums. Good peaches are in short supply and likely to remain so since the narkets must depend wholly on distant shipments. Native raspberries are scarce well and good ones are not over plenty, the best came from Nova Scotia. Grapes from the South are more plenty and bring a good

At New York fancy large apples continue in light supply, and with a fair demand prices are sustained, although few of the receipts command top quotations. small apples of all kinds and all commo qualities are moving slowly at irregular figures. Fancy pears are in liberal supply and firm; common kinds and qualities move slowly. Southern grapes more plenty and lower. Peaches in good demand, and all fancy fruit sells promptly at well sustained prices. Some of the far Southern receipts, however, are in poor condition and have to go comparatively low. Comparatively few blackberries are on hand, and most of these qualities, which are pressed for sale at com-paratively low rates. The market is a shade firmer for choice sound watermelons showing good size; prices for such are slightly in sellers' favor.

Vegetable Trade Quiet.

But few lines of vegetables are in more than moderate supply, and some kinds are positively scarce. Native cabbages, for instance, have been selling at \$10 to \$15 per hundred. A very high price at any season Peas are high on account of the lateness of the season. String beans also tend somewhat higher. Potatoes are about steady; the supply is increasing and greatly impro ing. Nearby potatoes do not cut much figwanted in the smaller local markets, where they bring about \$1 per bushel. Potatoes bear distant shipment better than most vegetables and accordingly the handsomest, smoothest, dryest stock sells highest, almost regardless of source. The Bristol Ferry octato is the standard of quality at this time, later the potatoes of northern Maine are in favor.

New England gardeners on the whole

A few early native tomatoes reached the market. They were poor in quality, but sales are reported as high as \$5 a bushel. Turnips are in steady demand. Considerable lettuce has been shipped to New York. A few mushrooms from the North Shore reach the market at this season and bring high prices. At New York there is a little steadier

market for strictly choice Irish potatoes but prices are unimproved; quotations cover most sales, but are exceeded for occasional lots of extra fancy Long Islands and for an occasional lot of fancy Marylanders. Sweet potatoes are of extremely irregular quality and value; few sales at top quotations. Onions about steady. Cucuumbers are scarce and firm. Eggplants steady. Choice large green corn in light supply and wanted; small and inferior stock dull. Lettuce in heavy supply. Choice Potate Lima beans are scarce and wanted; Bush Limas and

real fancy berries growing. In fact we do sours bring \$3 to \$3.75 by the barrel. Some poor Southern stock is still on the market. but at the very low prices prevailing it will be hardly profitable to the shippers. Native Williams bring the same prices as Astra-chans. Estimated shipments of apples from New York last week are as follows: Liverpool, 977 barrels; London, 200 barrels; Glasgow, 400 barrels.

Late reports of the New England crop indicate a fair crop in quantity and excellent in quality. There will be a better crop in Maine than in the States to the South, but the average is more than was generally expected for an off year and following a big crop like that of last year. Reports from Canadian apple growers

and dealers indicate a fair crop throughout the Dominion, and the fruit promises to be unusually clean and smooth. J. W. Bige-low of the Wolfville, (N. S.) fruit district estimates for the government the crop for Nova Scotia as follows:

" According to present prospects there will be a full crop of superior apples, giving over 400,000 barrels for export. Varieties are about as follows: Nonpareil 60,000 barrels, King 50,000 harrels, Gravenstein 50,000 barrels, Ribston Pippin 40,000 barrels, Golden Russet 30,000 barrels, Baldwin 60,000 and high. Blueberries hold their prices barrels, Rhode Island Greening 30,000 barrels, all other varieties 80,000 barrels." Some growers consider the preceding an overestimate, but all agree that the quality and appearance is likely to be good. With the central west expecting only half a crop or thereabouts it looks as if the growers of the Eastern States and Canada might expect fair prices. Some dealers have made predictions of the probable prices this fall for winter fruit, estimates ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75. England is having a disastrous season for fruit growing, and the export demand should be good.

> -The American Forestry Association will hold its special summer meeting at Minneapolis, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 25 and 26. Great significance is attached to this meeting in connecion with the recent establishment of a national forestreserve at the headwaters of the Mississipi, with a stand of pine timber amounting to over 1,000,000,000 feet, part of which is to be cut this winter under the direction of the bureau of

state treasurer 7906 animals killed, and the State has paid for them \$1976.50. More than one thousand have been killed in each of the towns of Washington and Canaan. -Robb deP. Tytus, a New York millionaire,

has bought three farms at the north end of the Tyringham valley, near the Lee line, and will establish a big horse-breeding stock farm there. The tract of land included in the estate is about five hundred acres of good land, and extends from the top of old Shaker mountain on the south, across the Tyringham valley and Hop brook to the Cold Spring mountain on the north-east.

-The New Zealand government has just —The New Zealand government has just appointed two dairy experts for the purpose of organizing and improving the export of the dairy products to the British market. Each of the experts, one of whom is from Canasia, and the other from Denmark, is to have a salary of \$2000 a year, with allowances, and a residence; and they are to be jointly responsible for the carrying out of important developments which the New Zealand government has in contemplation.

—The Agricultural Department, July 30, took

-The Agricultural Department, July 30, took —The Agricultural Department, July 30, took its first action under the amended pure-food act of July 1, 1903, by requesting authority from the Treasury Department to take samples and make a chemical analysis of certain food products shipped to this country from abroad. An official examination of these products will be made to determine whether their use is deleterious to beauty.

New England gardeners on the whole seem to have been doing a pretty good business this season. Crops have not been so large as in some years, but prices have held up well, and the market has sought the grower rather than the grower the market. Garden crops are now looking well for the most part. Even sweet corn, although late, promises quite well.

Squashes are more plenty, also sweet corn. A few early native tomatoes reached the years ago. HIS work, both at the college, and in connection with the State Board of Agriculture, was eminently satisfactory, and he lett here simply because a more lucrative and responsible position was offered him there. He sponsible position was one a graduate from the Ohio State University, where he was also professor of agriculture before coming to Dur-ham. He is a fluent speaker, a lover of research, a popular instructor, a man of courage and in-tellectual strength. He will receive a hearty welcome here, by faculty, students and citizens as well, for he was well liked when he was here

—Thomas J. Mosteller of St. Francols County, —Thomas J. Mosteller of St. Francois County, Mo., is the biggest man in the State, weighing something over five hundred pounds, and steadily gaining. At an ordinary meal he eats from three to five pounds of meat, usually consuming about a gallou of water at a meal. Mr. Mosteller was of ordinary bulk until in his twenty-fitth year. He is now forty-nine years old and does some work on his farm, being able to move about quite freely with the aid of a huge cane.

—A defleit of \$7,776,612 is reported by the Treasury Department for July.

luba, Cuba...

hay they could buy. A person who has just returned from the counties bordering on New York and Vermont States says that the farmers there have been getting \$15 to \$15 per ton for their hay, while the smingslers have made \$7 to \$5 per ton profit on the above prices.

—Major J. C. Laughlin, inspector of the Indian bureau at Washington, is at Resebud agency securing the signatures of the Indians to amend the treaty for the opening to settlement of 416,000 acres of their reservation in-Gregory County.

ment of 416,000 acres of their reservation in-Gregory County.

—Reports received by the Texas Millers Association show ti at the Texas wheat has gone to market very rapidly. It is estimated that the amount now on hand and unsold by farmers does not exceed six million bushels, from a total yield of twenty-five million bushels. This indicates that northwestern farmers are afraid of lower piles to come, and think it safe to turn the crop into cash without delay. into cash without delay.

—June and July have been the rainlest sum-

mer months in southern England within living memory. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage that has been inflicted by the twelve linches of rain that has been poured over this city since the beginning of June. The English fuit trade has never had a worse season, and the hop crop will probably be short.

—B. B. Rawson, a Rawsonville (Vt.) farme-

—B. B. Rawson, a Rawsonville (Vt.) farmer, has on exhibition a wooly calf with a tail like that of a rat, at the end of which is a tuffet of white hair. The calf is dark brown and white, the latter color predominating and covering with a few exceptions, its back, side, head and legs. The brown spots feel like wool or furthe white hair is longer than the ordinary hir of a six-weeks-old calf. The white spots, a little way off, resemble cotton batting.

—Internal commerce conditions in the United States, as reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics, show that the first half of the current year compares favorably with the corresponding

ear compares favorably with the correspondingeriod in 1902 or 1901. With a few exception he volume of trade thus far this year equalled not exceeded, that of last year, though oc-sionally falling below the high level of 1901. There is no evidence of a general recession commercial activities, corresponding to the traordinary shrinkage in speculative values. -The Eastern field meeting of the Massa

Tuesday, with an attendance of about eigh hundred representing chiefly Middlesex, Worces ter and Norfolk coupties. The location was at the well-known Orrocco Farm at invitation of Wellesley Grange and Mr. W. D. Rudd who is prominent in Grange and agricultural affairs of the State. The speakers included Hon. Aaron Jones, National Grange Master and Gov. N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire, Past National Master James Draper of Worcester, Past State Masters Norman B. Douglass of Sherborn, Elmer D. Howe of Mariboro and W. C. Jewell of Worcester, Chaplain A. H. Wheelock of Mills, J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. National Master Jones declared that there was more enthusiasm among the members of the Grange from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the present year than ever before, and he had found in Kansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Texas, South Carolina and the State of Washington that the members of the order were looking to New England for inspiration in connection with the movement. Governor Bachelder spoke of the work accomplished by the patrons as an organization throughout the nation in the way of influencing legislation at Washington and in the various States, giving as illustrations what concerted effort has accomplished for the free rural mail-delivery system, and the successful work done in having the law enforced regarding the done in having the law enforced regarding the sale of pure butter. He heartily favored the passage of a law providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and for the establishment of postal savings banks, whereby habits of thrift and economy would be encouraged. Elmer D. Howe, as secretary of the State Grange insurance of the state Grange insurance of the state of the paragraphy. as secretary of the State Grange insurance organization, recited the work for the benefit of patrons it had accomplished. In risks, he said, the company is now earrying \$1,224,670, and in the treasury there is \$3507. J. L. Ellsworth secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, spoke of the necessity of planting forest trees to take the places of those which are being cut and construction. verted into lumber. There should be, he thought, a systematic effort in the direction of forestry in Massachusetts in view of the present devasta-tion in many localities. Representatives of about fifty Granges were present. The other two State field meetings are at Athol and Colrain and are intended respectively for the people of the central and western sections of the State. The second Grange field day was held at Athol, Wednesday, under analysis of the least two in force, twenty-six towns have represent the second Grange field day was held at Athol, Wednesday, under analysis of the least l

Agricultural Fairs.

STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.Sept. 22-24 Nov. 28-Dec. 5 American Institute, New YorkAug. 21-29 Michigan, Pontiac..... Minnesota, Hamline.... Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Sept. 7-12
Oct. 19-24
Sept. 9-17
Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Sept. 14-19
Sept. 8-11
Nov. 10-14 New York, Syrac Nova Scotia, Halifax... Ohio, Columbus.....

Texas, Dallas. _Sept. 8-10 Afton, Afton......Albany, Altamont. Binghamton, Bingh Roonville, Boonville Cataraugus, Little Valley
Cayuga, Moravis
Chautauqus, Dunkirk
Chemung, Elmira
Chenango, Norwich
Clinton, Platteburg
Cobleskill Delaware, Delhi elaware Valley, Walton

O AIDDON	Bept. 17-1
Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg	
Uswego, Fullon	Gant 16 1
TAKETIA PAUDVPA	Gant 64 64
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FIRMOVILLE, PTALISVILLA	Bank 8 10
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Gueens-Nassau, Minagia	Cant 60 66
Racquette-St. Regis, Potsdam	Sept. 23-20
Rensselaer, Nassau	Sept. 8-11
Renseeiner, West Sand Lake	Bept. 7-10
Richfield Springs, Bichfield Springs.	Bept. 15-18
Riverside Greene	Sept. 28-30
Riverside, Greene	Bept. 8-11
Rockland, New City	Sept. 1-4
Rockland, Orangeburg	Sept. 7-11
St. Lawrence, Canton	
Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek	Aug. 25-28
Concheves valley, Mchanevas	Ans 10 00.
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Sunoix, Riverbead	Sent 15.10
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Tioga Northern, Newark Valley	Sout 9.10
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Tompkins, Ithaca	Ang 91 92
Ulster, Ellenville	Ann 18 00
Union, Trumansburg	Aug. 20-26
Vernon, Vernon	D 1. I-
Warren, Warrensburg	Sept. 23-23
Washington, Sandy Hill	Sept. 15-18
Wayne, Lyons	Aug. 3-28
Westchester, White Plains	Sept. 23-25
Wyoming Warran	. Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Wyoming, Warsaw	Sept. 14-16
Yates, Penn Yan	Rept. 1-4
MAINE.	
Androsenado I Ivanosas Matt	SALE STOLES
Androscoggin, Livermore Falls	Aug. 25-27
Aroostook, Presque Isle	Sept. 8-19
Bristol, Bristol Mills	Oct. 6-8
Bridgton, Bridgton	Sept. 22-24
Cumbe land, Gorham	Sept. 8-16
Cumberland, Harrison	Sept. 29, 30
Cumberland, W. Cumberland	Sept. 29, 20
E. Maine, Bangor	Aug. 25.28

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I	Androscoggin, Livermore Falls	Aug. 25-27
i	Aroostook, Presque Isle	Sept. 8-10
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1	Cumberland, W. Cumberland	Sept. 29, 20
ı	E. Maine, Bangor	Aug. 25-28
1	E. Somerset, Hartland	Sept. 17-19
١	Franklin, Farmington	Sept. Is-17
ł	Franklin North, Phillips	Sept. 9-11
1	Hancock. Elisworth	Sept. 1-2
1	Kennebec, Readfield	Sept. 22-34
1	Knox, Union	Ment 22.94
ŀ	Lincoln, Damariscotta	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
1	Madawaska, Madawaska	Oct. 17
ı	Osipee Valley, Cornish	Aug. 18-20
ı	Oxford, Norway	Sept. 15-1
ı	Oxford, Andover	Sept :0-Oct. 1
ı	Oxford, S. Paris	Sept. 15-17
ł	Piscataquis, Foxcroft	Nept. 25, 26
1	Shapleigh and Acton, Acton	Oct. 6-8
ı	S. Kennebec, S. Windsor	Sept. 8-10
1	Sagadahoe. Topsham	Oct. 13-15
ı	Waldo, Belfast	Sept. 1-3
ı	Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe	Sept. 15-17
ı	West Washington, Cherryfield	Sept. 22-24
ı	W. Penobscot, Exeter	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
ı	W. Oxford, Fryeburg	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
١	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
ı	Coos, Lancaster	Sant 1-9
1	Laconta Grange, Laconta	Sept. 7-10
1	Nashua, Nashua	Sept. 7-10

loos, Lancaster	Sept. 1-3
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ak Park, Greenfield	Sept. 15-17
tochester, Rochester	Sept. 22-25
VERMONT.	
ddison, Middlebury	Sept. 1-
rattleboro, Conn. Valley	. Sept. 30-Oct. 1
attenkili Valley, Manchester	Sept. 7-12
radford, Bradford	Aug. 25-27
aledonia, St. Johnsbury	
aledonia Grange, E. Hardwick	Sept. 20
og River Valley, Northfield	Sept. 15-17
ranklin, Sheldon Junction	Sept. 1-3
amoille Valley, Morrisville	Sept. 22-24
lemphremagog, Newport.	
rleans, Barton	Sept. 9-12
yegate and Wells River, So. Ryegate	
pringfield, Springfield	
Vaits River Valley, East Corinth	Aug. 31-Sept. 5-
ashington, Washington	
estern Vermont, Fair Haven	Sept. 15-18-
indsor, Woodstock	Sept. 23-24
inooski Valley, Waterbury	Sept. 15-17

Washington, Washington	Sept. 15-17
Western Vermont, Fair Haven	Sept. 15-18
Windsor, Woodstock	Sept. 23-24
Winooski Valley, Waterbury	Sept. 15-17
MASSACHUSETT	
Amesbury, Amesbury	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Barnstable, Barnstable	
Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge	
Bristol, Taunton	
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Sept. 17-18
Eastern Hampden, Palmer	
Essex, Peabody	
Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 23-34
Hampshire, Amherst	Sept. 22-23
lampshire, Northampton	
Highland, Middlefield	
Hillside, Cummington	Sept. 29-30
lingham, Hingham	
loosac Valley, North Adams	Sept. 7-9
lousatonic, Great Barrington	
dass. Horticultural, Boston	Oct. 6, 7
farshfield, Marshfield	Aug. 26-28
Martha's Vineyard, W. Tisbury	Sept. 22-22
Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept. 10-12
fiddleser South, Framingham	Sept. 21-29
Vantucket, Nantucket	Aug. 26, 27
oxford, Oxford	Sept. 10, 12
lymouth, Bridgewater	Sept. 16-18
pencer, Spencer	
Inion, Blandford	
Vakefield, Wakefield	
Weymouth, South Weymouth	
Worcester, Worcester	
Worcester, East Clinton	
Norcester Northwest, Athol	Sept. 7-8

eymouth, South Weymouth	Sept. 17-19
orcester, Worcester	Sept. 7-19
orcester, East Clinton	
orcester Northwest, Athol	Sept. 7-8
orcester South, Sturbridge	
orcester West, Barre	
RHODE ISLAND.	
ashington, West Kingston	Sept. 8-11
CONNECTICUT.	
anford, Branford	Sept. 7-9
nester, Chester	Oct. 7
anbury, Danbury	
allford, Guilford	
me Grange, Hamburg	
w London, Norwich	Sept. 18-17
ange, Orange	Sept. 16-13
tnam, Putnam	
for d Springs, Stafford Springs	
Union (Monroe, etc.,) Huntington	
indham, Brooklyn	
oodstock, South Woodstock	

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TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

The Kaiser has won his own boat race. Hoch, hoch, Meteor!

"Two Quincy men out by a burglar, says a local headline. We trust, however that they were very seriously offended.

The University of Chicago should draw many a future student from Kentucky on the strength of its refusal to pay that water

Nobody was surprised to find that the report of the eviction of Professor Langley's flying-machine station should turn out to be manufactured out of thin air.

Wise men may object to buying a pig in a poke; but there are plenty of persons will-ing to gamble on getting more than their money's worth at a railroad sale of unclaimed baggage.

The champagne broken over the Fish Commission's new launch may have belonged to Webster, or it may not. The one indisputable fact is that he never had the pleasure of drinking it.

So there must be a new Pope in Mr. Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," also. Either Pius X. had never read the book or else he may have intended a delicate compliment to Mr. Caine's taste in nomenclature.

Probably few persons are more pleased at not being bow-legged than the man who was recently arrested for murder and released immediately because his legs had not the graceful bend of those of the person for whom he had been mistaken.

good cargo of oil and a narrow escape from being wrecked off Hatteras, it is fairly evident that there is still life and excitement in the old New Bedford industry.

Certainly one of the kindliest signs of the times are the reports from the various sum mer meetings of the various sects that there is a greater spirit of charity toward the unsaved. And yet a heathen might imagine that such would be the easiest kind of

We do not believe that the "household aids" will really settle the servant question. There is too much of a suggestion of the spirit represented by the typical New England "hired help," which, so we have been told, is very little help and very hard

It was not altogether unnatural that the visiting postmasters' bigh praise for the newspapers should be picked out by the newspapers as the thing to headline; but suppose a plain, ordinary individual should take the same attitude toward a personal compliment?

The other day an unknown person turned up at a home in Somerville and asked permission to dig for buried treasure in the back garden. The episode is obviously suggestive of Kidd; and the ill-success of the digger seems to prove that he was " kidding" under any circumstances.

Is it chivalry or is it selfishness that explains the refusal of the farm hands, out Illinois way, to work in the same field with Unless human nature is very different from what it is in New England such a situation leads one to the sad suspicion that they weren't very pretty women, any way.

No, there is no evidence of any tendence in Boston to take legal measures to compel the person in the end seat of the trolley car surrender his well-beloved position Perhaps there is a more philosophic realization, than in other sections, that deep down in our hearts we all want that end seat our

One cannot help involuntarily computing. in one of the anecdotes of the new Popeonce, when he had come to Rome, he was without a cent and was obliged to borrow \$400 from a bank, nor did he rest easy until it was paid "-how many of the fragal breakfasts, described in yet another of the anec dotes, that \$400 would have paid for.

The Fourth of 1903 seems to have made an unusual record. The latest sign is the ordinance now being drafted in St. Paul. Minn. declaring the prohibition of blank cartridges bombs, pistols and other noise-making mechanisms. The time may even come when the American householder will again stay in town on the Fourth of July for his own pleasure and not merely to protect his property.

New Hamphshire College is fortunate in securing a president who, according to all as tact and ability to gain the support of farmers and arouse young men to the chances offered through an agricultural education. The need, and the evident intention also, is that the agricultural course should be made stronger and more attrac-

A judge of a city court stated recently that he had had members of every craft and profession in the prisoners' dock except horticulturists. This confirms the general impression of the sobering, kindly influence of work among fruits, flowers and garden crops. The men who do such work because they like it are usually pretty good citizens and safe as friends.

The suggestion advanced by somebody to the effect that city clerks be hired to work on farms during vacation seems to have met a cool reception. An official of a clerks' society declares that after working all the year, the clerks would hardly care to work vacations also. Even if they were willing it is unlikely that their bodies weakened by indoor life would be able to stand the strain of the sudden change and hard toll in hot weather.

The trouble with the plan of Governor Bates of Massachusetts for using convict labor in State forestry is the expense and difficulty of guarding prisoners engaged in such work. Perhaps, however, a few convicts, selected for good conduct in prison, might be allowed to try their hand at forestry and road-making. Certainly there can be no reasonable difference of opinion as to the duty of providing useful work of some kind. Confinement and enforced idleness are enough to complete the ruin of any

fast on the steam roads, and they are running better cars than formerly at faster time, on better rails and more substantial roadbods. The newest lines own much of their own right of way, make quick time and are planning to carry express, mail and baggage. They may be gobbled up by the steam lines in a few years, but they will still be subject to State regulation, and they will do a great work for the country towns.

A good point was made recently by Secretary Wilson in the statement that none of the northeastern experiment stations have done anything to especially improve or develop the horse industry, although the velop the horse industry, although the horse, according to the secretary's idea, is the domestic animal best of all adapted to New England conditions. Horse raising may not become a leading branch of agriculture in the East, but its importance is likely to increase. A little of the accurate knowledge and investigation which has done so much for cattle breeders and poutlirymen would be a great help to the horse breeders. would be a great help to the horse bree Some of the experiment stations have been keeping too closely in the ruts the past few

A Time for Prudence.

The recent flurries in the financial world have not as yet caused disturbance in the mind of the average farmer. Now and then lowever, at the farmers' gatherings and field days, some allusion is made in private conversation to the possibility of a period of hard times and its effect upon the farmers' narkets.

Commercial history relates an endles series of prosperous times alternating with periods of depression. Judging from the past, it is only a question of time when the boom period of the last five years will be ded by conditions in many ways less prosperous. The only question is when the ange will occur and how far it will go. Authorities in the line of business prophecy differ. Some say in a year or two at most we shall have hard times again. They base The whaling bark Tucker is apparently the notion partly on present indications in living up to the old tradition. What with a the business world, including the fact that Europe has recently passed through a period of hard times just as was the case prec the depression in 1893, and partly on the theory that depressions occur at ten-year periods, as in fact has been the case to som

extent during the past thirty years.

Other experts believe that while the boot period is over prosperous times may continue for a number of years, and many of the facts support this view. Whatever happens, the farmers can stand it as well as anybody. They have gone through hard times before and with safety, under careful management, while other classes have me

But when it looks like a storm the pruden man will carry an umbrella, and if in a boat he will keep near the shore. When the financial skies are a bit gusty, is no time to launch out into debt for improvements that pay no profit. Hard times are especially hard for debtors,

Fortunately for the farmer, the world must eat, and the farm market would be affected least and last. Such staples as hay, grain, potatoes, meat, butter, milk and eggs will find customers, and prices do not de-pend wholly on the times. For farm productions of the less necessary kinds, the demand is always less active in severe hard times. At any rate, it is best to squarely face the probability that every year will not be so generally prosperous as those of recent date, and not to be too ready to mortgage the future in hasty ventures.

Bergains in Land. The cheapness of good farms in New Eng-

and is coming to be more generally under stood. Said Secretary Wilson to a gather ing of New Hampshire farmers: "I think the cheapest lands in America today are your New England farms. People

of the West do not look toward the East for contiguity to the best markets in the country makes everything you produce of more value than it is anywhere else."

Not only have prices of good clean farmand touched bottom, but they are believed to be gradually advancing in many localities not too far removed from railways and markets. Values are fully holding their own, and the relative advantage as compared with the West grows greater every year. Already the stream of settlers in vestern Canada is said to have been checked somewhat because land has gone up to \$15 or \$20 per acre. This is paying as much for raw, tough land in a hard climate, rough conditions, as the price of good farms with buildings, improvements and advantages in the East. The real land bargains of the world at present are in the fertile. well-settled valleys of the Eastern and outhern States.

Effect of Mulching Vegetables.

Mulches cause some vegetables to mature ater, while with others no delay was noticed. Late spring and early fall frosts injure mulched plants more than cultivated nes, making it inadvisable to mulch very tender vegetables that require the full season for proper development. Early-spring regetables, which require only a few cultivations, can usually be grown more cheaply by cultivation than by mulching. Furtherore, very early mulching, before the ground has become thoroughly warm, is apt to retard the growth of vegetables. summer and fall vegetables, on the other hand, which require frequent cultivation throughout the season, are grown more cheaply by mulching than cultivation. ver, the yield and quality of vege tables are often improved by mulching. Many vegetables cannot be mulched until

they have become well established and the weather has become warm, thus requiring some preliminary cultivation. Such cultivation as is commonly given farm gardens is better for most vegetables in early spring than mulching, but mulching is just as surely better in midsummer than the neglect which is the common thing in farm gardens at that time of year. The Nebraska Exeriment Station tests have indeed shown mulching to be better in many cases than the most thorough cultivation throughout the summer. Results very favorable to mulching have been secured with cabbage, comutoes, beans, cucumbers, potatoes and weet potatoes. In all these cases the yields have been increased, on the whole, quite decidedly by mulching, and the required labor decreased at the same time. Mulched abbage produced larger heads than cultivated cabbage, and there was less injury fruit increased. The fruit was also cleaner other processes which injure the flavor of and less subject to rot. Mulched cucumbers the product. These chemicals serve not produced perfect fruits during dry periods, merely to keep the products during transproduced perfect fruits during dry periods, when the fruit from the cultivated plants



A FIELD OF THRIFTY BERRY PLANTS. The result of a suitable soil and thorough cultivation. The beds of J. W. Jones & Son, Allen, Md., here shown, are two and one-half feet wide by actual measureent. The field is intended for stock transplanting.

and the required labor being about the same. From recent tests it is thought unwise to mulch drilled onions, lettuce and sweet corn. With drilled onions, the stand of plants is usually hurt by mulching. With lettuce, it is also difficult to spread the mulch without injury to the stand, and the crop is harvested so early that it is not worth while to mulch. With sweet corn, the yields are about the same in a norms n whether mulched or cultivated, but this crop requires so few cultivations that mulching is hardly profitable. In a wet eason mulching decreases the yield decidedly.

The Value of School Banks. ln 1479 schools of 118 cities, situated twenty-four States of the Union, 106,578 children have deposited within the last few years \$1,309,611 in school banks. Of this amount \$869,878.49 has been withdrawn, leaving a balance of \$439,732.52 due to little depositors on January, 1902. It is thus calculated that more than \$2,000,000 was saved by American children during the twelve years between the introduction of the school savings plan in 1885 and the date when the estimate we have quoted was made. Such a result should be sufficient to justify the universal adoption of this admirable plan to promote thrift. Aside from the mo question, the school-savings plan has proved to be a powerful agent of social reform. By its means children who have been taught to take care of their pennies exercise a valuable influence over their parents. It is moreover, the secret and essence of thrift that it tends to exalt things into higher value. While it consists in the obtaining and putting out of money and decides how and at what limit we must save and spend, it yet moves in the higher ranges of our nature. It looks after little things and points the way to carefulness. It keeps company with all the virtues and antagonizes all the vices. The Long Island City Savings Institution reports that during the years in which the system of school banking has been in vogue in the United States considerable value has accrued to the bank as a result of its participation in the prac tice of the system. Parents and friends have been stimulated, it has noted, by the example of the children. Thus the list of its depositers and amount of its deposits have greatly increased. Through this means the savings bank has been at slight expense advertised to the public. This is so excel lent a report that we trust at no very distant day to see the school-bank system flourishing in Boston.

Adulteration of Summer Drinks. The adulterants most commonly found in fruit syrups as well as in bottled soda water

are artificial flavoring substances, artificial coloring matter, chemical preservatives and sweetening substances other than can Among the flavoring materials prepared by chemical processes in imitation of genline extracts or fruit juices are artificial oil

of wintergreen, artificial vanillin, and various chemicals, chiefly ethers, which are the ingredients of the so-called extracts of strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, banana, peach and some other fruits. Although artificial oil of wintergreen is chemically the same as the oil from the wintergree berry or birch bark, and vanillin is identical with the chief flavoring principle of the vanilla bean, extracts made from them lack the delicate flavor of those made from the natural products, and command a lower price in the market. Both, however, are mobjectionable from the sanitary stand-

But the artificial extracts made to imitat strawberry, rasb rry and some other fruit juices or flavors are quite unlike the flavoring matters of the true fruits in chemical composition, as well as in flavor, and when taken in ice-cream, confectionery or soda water are apt to produce unple sequences; indigestion and diarrhoea Often within a half hour after taking them their artificial nature becomes very evident to the senses of taste and smell.

Among the chemicals used in their prepa ration are ethyl acetate, ethyl butyrate amyl acetate, amyl butyrate and other ethers as well as amyl alcohol and a number of

organic acids. Various dyes chiefly of coal-tar origin ("aniline dyes") are extensively used to color artificial fruit syrups and slow to give real fruit syrups a more brilliant color. Their use is objectionable, as some of them are believed to be injurious to health and all of them serve to deceive the pur-

The addition of chemical preservative notably salicylic acid, benzole acid and boric acid (borax), is practiced by most of from rot. The vigor of tomato plants was the leading manufacturers of fruit syrups decreased by mulching, but the yield of in place of sterilization by heating and when the fruit from the cultivated plants portation and storage, but also after they were small and imperfect. The quality of protates has not been hurt by mulching, expending the protation and storage, but also after they were small and imperfect. The quality of part in metallic and imperfect in metallic and imperfect. man, criminal or otherwise.

cept in wet places.

In case of transplanted onions, salsify,
to meet the demand for products that will
beets, carrots, parsnips, peas and melons
electric roads. Their mileage is gaining the results are not decidedly in favor of weather. Because of their probable in-

urious properties they are not fit ingredients of food products. The sale of fruit syrups or soda water containing any of these preservatives, except with a suitable label, is illegal. Glucose and saccharine (the coal-tar roduct, with five hundred times the sweetening power of cane sugar) are used to a limited extent in fruit syrups.

Spraying the Aroostook Potato Crop. A few years ago the process of applying ution of paris green on a twenty-acre field of potatoes with a hand sprinkler or a blow gun was a job to be dreaded, and took a number of days. Now it is easily accomplished with a barrel sprayer on wheels automatically arranged so that the revolving wheels drive the force pump that is so adjusted that it sprays four rows at a time, while the farmer drives the team and rides on a comfortable seat. A forty-acre field can be sprayed in a day.

A large amount of bordeaux mixture is being used on the vines as a preventative against the blight or rust that occasionally appears on the vines early in the season, stopping further growth and rotting the tubers in the ground. This mixture is composed of lime and vitrol usually mixed with the paris green and applied in the same applied it for some years and have advocated its use, but until this season it has not been generally used. Many looked upon it with

But facts are stubborn things. Last season where it was used the vines remained green until killed by the late autumn frosts. or two-thirds as great as the adjoining last year. fields where the mixture had been judiciously applied.

Notes from Rhode Island College.

Several important conclusious have been reached by the horticultural department in two-months drought in spring. Third, the the spraying this season. It has been found pounds copper sulphate, 2½ pounds lime fifty gallons water, is injurious to peach foliage, that it does not stop leaf curl, and they believe from this and other experiences that if the ourl appears in spite of early pring spraying, it is better to leave talone rather than try to treat it.

The plums also show great difference in their power to resist bordeaux mixture. been generally considered in the past that the Jaranese varieties were most tender. In this year's treatment the Japanese and European varieties have stood the spraying while "Rolling-stone" and some other of the American types have been in-

Lettuce, celery and strawberries have been set out under cloth covers similar to hose used in Connecticut for the raising of obacco. It is too early to draw final conclusions, but so far fully twenty-five per sent, more of the plants transplanted under the shading lived than those outside. Be sides securing a better stand of plants, those under the cloth are making much better growth than those in the open.

Dr. A. C. Scott, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the college, has accepted the professorship of electrical ineering in the University of Texas at Austin, and will assume his duties there early in the fall. Dr. Scott is a graduate of the Rhode Island college, and has been a very successful teacher along his lines. The promotion is a deserved one, but his leaving will be greatly regretted both by faculty and tudents. Dr. Scott has succeeded in equiping his department in a very complete way, and visitors are constantly surprised to disover how large are the facilities, especially in electrical engineering.

who has been doing the demonstration work during the summer. Mr. Hurd Las been elected professor of crop production in the University of Maine. Mr. Hurd has made nany friends among the farmers of Rhode Island, and has proved the value of the appropriation made by the last Legislature or the purpose of giving demonstration

ectures among the people.

The college is in personal communication with a large number of young people throughout the State, and judging by the inquiries and responses, a new interest is being aroused in the college. The outlook is that a satisfactory increase in students will come with the opening of the fall term.

The work and investigation of the recently eated demonstration department of the Rhode Island College at Kingston has brought out more prominently than was realized before some very important things connected with Rhode Island agriculture. The demonstrator in his travels throughout the State has found the majority of the work to centr : around two principal things, namely, how to produce better grass crops and how to combat several insects and dis-cases, the one most asked about being

San Jose scale. It has been commonly known to the excondition, crosp in and gradually drive the grass out. The remedy for such soils is liming with from one-half to one ton per acre, according to the character of the soil (heavy land requiring more than light, andy land), applied at the time the meadow

sandy land), applied at the time the measure is seeded down.

The question of fertilizing in this connection is an important one. After seeing the results obtained on the experiment station grounds, several prominent men in different parts of the State are using commercial fertilizers in the place of stable manure. fertilizers in the place of stable manure. To try the difference between the two, one man near Woonsocket applied fifteen cords of stable manure, costing about \$90, to an acre. To another acre of land lying beside the first one, he applied lime costing \$11, and commercial fertilizer costing about \$14, the total cost being about \$25. Last week when this farm was visited, the grass under the lime and commercial fertilizer treatment was taller and thicker than the acre costing over three times as much. Of course, it would be necessary to topdress, each year, with commercial fertilizer, the acre which did not beive the manure, to get the best results. But it is fair to expect just as good a crop the fourth season as the first, while in all probability the grass on the manured plot, after that lapse of time, would become very

It has been found, too, that farmers have been paying about one-third more for plant food in the ready mixed fertilizers than they would need to pay for the same amount, if purchased in the form of the separate elenents and mixed at home. Recently a farmer brought a sample of fertilizer to the college station for analysis which was found to contain over fifty per cent., sea sand. These show but a few of the many farmers, if they will but turn to it for aid. It was not generally supposed that San Jose scale had obtained a very firm foothold, but upon investigation it is found that certain sections are in great danger of having the trees and shrubs killed unless ex-

treme measures are taken to provide for its control. Providence, Woonsocket, East Greenwich, Belleville and several other places are badly infested. Of course, it is impossible to kill the older scales while the toliage is on the trees, so this part of the work must be left until winter. Just at this eason of the year the young are moving or the branches of the trees and can be killed by using a kerosene emulsion weak enough so that leaves are not injured. The wash for summer treatment which has so far proved successful here is prepared by dissolving one-half pound whale-oil soap in one gallon hot water. To this add two gallons kerosene and work through the pump until a perfect emulsion is formed. To every gallon of kerosene used add ten gallons water. It is evident that some more stringent laws relating to the shipment of trees and the control of these pests in this State are needed.

Mr. Clark's Hay Crop.

I have just completed cutting my first crop of hay. We commenced July 6, ending July 31, requiring fifteen days. Last year, total Other fields where it was not used, the first crop was sixty-four tons, 874 pounds vines were bl ckened and dead early in the season and the yield not more than one-half five tons, 739 pounds, nine tons less than

The loss was due mostly to three causes First, lack of intense cultivation before seeding of six acres in September, 1901, on ecount of a cloud burst which washed most all of the intensely cultivated soil off the tield ten days before seeding. Second, a fertilizer was spread six weeks without down so that the average product was but 7540 pounds, a little less than tour tons per acre; the seven-eighths acre, seeded nov fourteen years, cuts twenty-six first and second crops before this year, a total of 1042 tons. This year the first crop cut 12,410 pounds, making a total product in twentyseven crops, one seeding, fourteen years, 111 tons, with the second crop now growing. Last year the two crops were 81 tons, this year they will exceed nine tons. The averyear they will exceed nine tons. The average per acre this year on this field, first crop is seven tons 176 pounds, and on the crop, is seven tons 176 pounds, and on the five-eighths acre adjoining seven tons eighty pounds. While the sum total is less, yet a portion of my field is heavier than ever be fore, notwithstanding my fertilizers lay bleaching six weeks in the sun without

Much has heretofore been said about the weight of my hay, whether put in the barn dry or otherwise, and also what green grass in drying would shrink. I have made some tests this year with the following results I have taken from several sections five square feet of grass, and found the following results: Four pounds two ounces of grass, mostly all timothy, produced when dry 25½ ounces hay, or 13,638 pounds of hay to the acre; four pounds three ounces, mostly all redtop, when dry produced twenty ounces, or 10,880 pounds to the acre. Four pounds six ounces timothy and redtop mixed 259-16 ounces, or 13,706 pounds to the acre. In another section, mostly redtop, 42 pounds when dry made 252 ounces hay, or 14.021 pounds to the acre. Another section, four pounds five ounces, a little less redtop, 25½ ounces, or 15,638 pounds to the acre. On another section two pounds mixed n electrical engineering.

Another of the employees of the college to be recently promoted is Mr. W. D. Hurd, of the hay on these several sections per acre, and they made a few pounds more to the acre when dried out than indicated by

the samples.

The directors of the Connecticut Agricultural College wish to have me save a few specimens of hay from my field to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, which I have done. I have no doubt, however, that many will be surprised at the height of the grass, judging from many of the thousands of letters that I have received in the last few years. Many suppose that six tons of hay or more to the acre means tall coarse grass, but it is exactly the reverse. It means a dense growth of fine grass, five to six hundred spears to the square foot, forty to forty-five inches in height, will make six to seven to the acre, every six inches in height of my grass containing five to six hundred spears to the square foot, will pro-duce a ton of hay to the scre, and it will be as fine as silk. Intense cultivation and care is the only thing that will make big crops of hay. If you send me a two-cent s will send you a grass circular that will tell you how six tons of dry hay to the acre can easily be made. I have written more than twenty thousand letters in the last two years and sent out one or more of my grass circulars with each letter to tell my friends how. I have led the way, but am glad to periment station staff for some years that how. I have led the way, but am glad to most Rhode Island soils are decidedly acid. Out of about 150 samples recently tested good work goes on.

An impression has to some extent prenong the farmers that this theory of intense cultivation and large hay crops, so often spoken of by me, was introduced for the sole purpose of benefitting the Cutaway Harrow Company. To all such I wish to say that as early as 1872, as president and mechanical manager of the Higganum Manufacturing Company, twenty years he fore the Cutaway Harrow Company over thought of, the Higgamun Manufacing Company commenced to manufacing plows, both regular and reversible, I at the head of the mechanical departm made and completed over four hundred ferent sizes and styles of drag plows. the completion and test of these plow patterns I used sixteen acres of this old rock and to test the strength of these plows, this field would be ample and quick.

We, the old Higganum Manufacture Company, made at one time over eighty thousand drag plows per year, and in resting these new plows came the finding of the value of intense cultivation. With the aid of such men as J. H. Hale, Mortimer Whitehead and other advanced agriculturists, the practice of intense cultivation has been developed during a long term of years. The cience had been growing gradually, long before the harrow company was started ever thought of; in fact, it has been but a few years that I have allowed my name to appear in connection with the business of the Cutaway Harrow Company, for the reason that people would say, "All Clark is after is to push the Cutaways." It was not until Prof. Albert E. Cook, professor of English in Yale College, who corrected the English in my grass circular, said that I should by all means allow my name to appear in connection with the Cutaway Harrow Company, that I allowed it to remain. This is the origin of intense cultivation and large hay crops. Whether the Cutaway Harrow Company lives or dies, the main

idea has come to stay.

Higganum, Ct. George M. Clark.

G. D. Wilson of Poag, Ill., is perfecting rrangements for the "farmers' national ubilee" to be held at the world's fair at St. Louis next year. He announces that there will be a convention of farmers held in St Louis, Oct. 14, 1903, made up of delegates representing the various parts of the United States. He expects to consult with the delegates of this convention in regard to an appropriate programme for "farmers" day" at the fair, which will be Sept. 15,

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW AND BRIGHTON. for the week ending Aug. 12, 1903.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs ek 1330 6159 70 21,258 ek 1179 8757 60 25,744 ar ago 4353 9513 110 25,375 1923

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of -rer nundreu pounds on sousi weight of allow and meat, extra, \$6.90,66.75; first \$5.50,65.75; second quality, \$4.50,6.35; allty, \$4.00,64.25; a few choice single pairs, 1.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., 1.50. Western steers, \$4.25,65.75. Store Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy mileh cows, mileh cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; ar-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. P-Per pound, live weight, 21@3e; extra, sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00

Hogs-Per pound, Western, 5/25/c, live shotes, wholesale —; retail, \$2.50@ VEAL CALVES-3@64c P To. Es-Brighton-61@7c P tb; country lots, 6@

CALE SKINS—13c P lb; dalry skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW-Brighton, 3@3je P fb; country lots

PELTS-40,050c.	**
Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep.
Maine.	Fred Savage 8
At Brighton.	At Brighton.
ER Foye 28	J S Henry 12
A D Kilby 8	
M Philbrook 14	New York.
Me Intire &	At Brighton.
Weston 10	G N Smith 20
F L Howe 18	Managhanata
Farmington LS	Massachusetts.
Co 35 100	J S Henry 3
hompson &	O H Forbush 5
Hanson 53 14	W H Bardwell 18
The Libby Co 33	
INEDM& Wool	J S Henry 16
Co.	
D G Lougee 211	
New Hampehire.	Scattering 50 W Mills 8
At Brighton.	L Stetson 20
	J Gould 6
INEDM& Wool	O H Forbush 8
Co. Heath & Co 17 125	
Jen Hemin er en al	CA Waite 11
Ed Sargent 66	
T Conco es es	A C Foss 5
	JP Day 18
	DA Walker 2
At Watertown.	T J Moroney 8
	C D Lewis
VF Wallace 24 13	Western.
Y	At Brighton.
Vermont.	A Davis 60
H Woodward 6 22	
P Needham 20 1	S S Learned 96
W E Hayden 36	Sturtevant&
AINEDM& Wool	Haley 112
Co.	ALNEDM& Weel
V A Ricker 37 250	Co.
	NEDM& Wool
	Co 68 5040
	At Watertown.
S Atwood 2 30	We as mining a min

24 Co 68 2 30 At Watertewn. 10 72 J A Hathaway 120 S Atwood W Bedell

Live Stock Exports. The English market has within the past week on eattle suffered a decline, equal to 1@1c, d. w., p th. The 1c was on best grade State cattle. Values now stand at 111@12c, d. w., against 111@ 121c a week ago. Nothing new is learned with regard to the opening of this part for the shipping of live stock. Eleven horses were sent over by E. Snow on steamer Caledonian, for Liverpool. Horse Business.

It was not a thrifty week for the sale of horses. Dealers considered it the most quiet of the whole season; too late for summer trade and too early for the fall trade to start up. Not much will be doing until next month. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable only 2 carloads arrived of mixed quality, but no activity to the trade. The real good draft and drive horses are as high as at any time. Arrivals have been light. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable none came from the West. Some acclimated horses found sale at from \$50@175. At Moses Colman & Son's it has been a quiet week. A good time to buy is when sales are light. General sales ruled at \$40@175. At L. H. Brockway's 1 express carload of light Merute sules at \$125

Union Yards, Watertown.

during the week. The local country stock train switched 'n at a desirable hour this morning wi cattle, sheep, hogs and calves, unloaded early Milch cows are in fair supply. Beef cattle rate have not visibly changed. Butchers are buyin in a light way, as if they were not anxious. H. Forbush had slim cattle, of 830@890 fbs, a 82.40 a 2.75 \(\mathbb{P}\) 100 fbs; 1 Bologna cow, \$1.75 \(\mathbb{P}\) 100 ibs; 1 backward springer, \$43. J. A. Hathawa sold for home trade, 25 steers, of 1500 hbs, at 540 20. of 1450 lbs, at 5c; 30. of 1400 lbs, at 4jc, an some 60 nice Western cows, of 1100@1150 lbs, at about 4c.

Milch Cows.

There is a good supply, selling at a range of \$3 @48; choice, \$50@60. W. Cullen sold 11 choice cows at \$55@60. Fat Hogs.

The hold same as last week; Western, 54@54 I. w.; local hogs, 61@71c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

The only change in prices is ½c lower on slit lambs. Anything desirable sells at steady prices A few arrive from the different New E States, but supplies are mostly from the Wes For sheep the range in price \$2.30@4.30 P 100 fb. Lambs sell at \$3.30@6.30 P 100 fbs. Farmingto Live Stock Company sold 90 lambs, 60 fbs, at 5c. Veel Calves.

These are doing better than last week in the p th, but for mixed lots butchers do n care to pay over 6c, and some have been selli at sic. F. L. Howe sold 28 calves, of 148 ibs, 6c and a few selected at 61@61c.

Live Poultry. Market prices rule easier under heavy receip of 5 or 6 tons. Fowl sell at 13c; broilers at 14

Corks at 8@9c.

Droves of Veni Calves.

Maine—E. R. Foye, 30; A. D. Kilby, 15; Mc Laure & Weston, 61; F. L. Howe, 26; Farming fon Live Stock Company, 125; Thompson & Har 80: 120; The Libby Company, 50. New Hampshire—W. F. Wallace, 177; Heath

hall, 95; Ed Sargent, 46; A. F. Jones & Co Shay, 50; E. F. Adden, 65; Frank Wood, 2 mont—N. H. Woodward, 14; A. P. Nee . 39; W. E. Hayden, 23; W. A. Ricker, 377; I ker, 125; S. F. Atwood, 75; A. Williamson, 2 Bedell, 57; Fred Savage, 30; J. S. Henry, 20. W York-G. N. Smith. 25.

ssachusetts-J. S. Henry, 27; W. H. Bar 21; R. Connors, 32; H. A. Gilmore, 24; sca 18, 60; L. Stetson, 12; G. A. Cheney, 11; C. A. Cheney, 12; C. A. Cheney, 12; C. A. Cheney, 12; C. A. Cheney, 13; C. A. Cheney, 14; C. A. Cheney, 15; C. Cheney

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Milch Cows.

No lack of supply exists and the quality is At lack of supply exists and the quality is all that could be desired. There appeared to be a little better feeling, but not an active trade.

Prices do not improve. A. D. Kilby so'd 1 fancy cow, 865. Thompson & Hanson sold 4 cows, 840% 50. A. P. Needham sold 3 fancy cows at 8traw, oat, per ton. 8traw, tangled rye.

\$50@60. The Libby Company sold milch cows at \$55@45, and 3 choice cows at \$50@55. Veal Calves.

The market has braced up somewhat, with easy sales for veal in the city. The improvement in calf market is about \$\frac{1}{2}\int_0\$, and easier sales. Selected lots, slim ones culled out, bring good prices, \$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^2\i calves at bjc.

Wednesday—There were on the market 380 head of milch cows, some 70 head in excess of last week. Good cows offered, but the demand does not correspond with the supply. The trading mas certainly slow, and prices not especially firm. Slim beef cows a drug. Good cows for beef in fair sale, but there were a good number of Western cows slaughtered during the week of good quality that cost 44@44c. The Libby Company sold milebouws at 2000 to mostly. W. A. good quality that cost 44:846. Inc Libby Company sold milch cows at \$30@50, mostly. W. A. Gleason sold 20 calves, 54c. E. R. Foye sold 2 fancy milch cows, \$50 each; 3 cows at \$45. M. G. Flanders sold 6 cows at \$40@50. Farmington Live Stock Company sold cows at \$30@60. J. S. 'Henry had a good supply of cows at \$35@55. O. H. Forbush sold 1, beef cow, 1140 ibs, at \$3.65.

Store Pige. Dealers are asking for suckers, \$2.50@3 Shotes, \$5@8.

9	Ciliatori Angeri
	BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.
8,	Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern— Roasters, 6 to 8 lbs to pair, choice, \$\mathbf{P}\$ lb 18@25 Broilers, 3\mathbf{t}\$ to 4 lbs, to pair, \$\mathbf{P}\$ lb 16\alpha18
	Green Ducks
,	com to good, \$\psi\$ doz
	Turkeys
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls, P h
	Satter.
	NOTE-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20,

NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted 30, 50 fb. tubs only. Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes... Northern N. Y., large tubs... Western large and tubs... Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, eastern.
Dairy, Vt., extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds
Repowated Extra dairy

Extra dairy

Common to good.

Trunk butter in † or † 10 prints...

Extra northern ereamery...

Firsts, northern creamery...

Extra northern dairy...

Common to good...

Cheese. Extra northern creamery ..

New York twins, extra, \$\Phi\$ hew York twins, firsts, \$\Phi\$ hew York twins, seconds, \$\Phi\$ be Vermont twins, extra.

Vermont twins, firsts.

Vermont twins, seconds.

Wisconsin twins, extra, \$\Phi\$ be Wisconsin twins, firsts, \$\Phi\$ be Ohlo flats, \$\Phi\$ be Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz Reastern choice fresh.
Michigan first to extra
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.
York State firsts.
Western untested
Western selected, fresh.
Western dirties Petatees

Green Vegetables.

ht	Carrots, P doz	25@40
52	Chicory, & doz	75,01 00
_	Escarole, P doz	75@1 00
	Romaine, P doz	75@100 30.650
ıls	Cauliflower, & doz	
	Celery California	25@1 75
15,	String beans, * bakt	00.0150
th	Spinach, & bu	40(2.60
ly.	Tomatoes, P box	75.a.85
es	" bothouse	15@
ng	Onlons, native, P bu	75@90
0.	Corn, D bu. box1	00@1 50
at	Peas, & bu	35@40
00	Cucumbers, native, P box4	00 85 00
-	Penners & obl2	50/23 00
ay	Egg plant, & crate	50a2 00
c;	Paraley, & Dil	UUGAL DU
nd	Rhubarb. & b	2a4
at		33@40
	Squash, Fla., marrow, P bbl	75@1 00
	Thereing wellow now 20 bbl	00.00 95
30	" native, P bu	5061 75
ce	Mint, P doz	40 250
ce	Leeks & doz.	50.a.60
	Chives 19 doz	CO@1 20
	Cantaloupe, & crate1	50@2 00
e.		
,,	Okra, P doz	15@20
,	Fruit.	7
,	Fruit.	00.22 80
	Fruit.	00.22 80
m	Fruit.	00.22 80
m	Fruit.	00.22 80
m es.	Fruit.	00.22 80
m es. nd	### Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 3 " native, # bu 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. 2	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75
m es. nd	### Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 3 " native, # bu 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. 2	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75
m es.	Apples, Jersey sweet	00@3 50 50@3 00 56@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50
m es. ad et.	### Preis. Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 3 " native, \$\Phi\$ bu 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. Pineapples— Florida, \$\Phi\$ box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 75@1 00 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13
m es. ad et.	### Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 2 " native, P bu 3 " native, Williams, P bbl. 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. Pineapples— Florids, P box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River Native.	00@3 50 50@3 00 56@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50
m es. nd et. es.	### Preit. Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 3 " native, \$\Phi\$ bu 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. 2 Pineapples— Florida, \$\Phi\$ box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River Native	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13 12@14
mes. ad st. ss.	### Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 2 " native, ₱ bu 3 " native, ₱ bu 4 " Gravenstein windfalis. Pineapples— Florida, ₱ box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River Native Blueberries— Penn, Mass, N, H.	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 50@3 00 76@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13 12:@14 10@13
mes. addist. ass. on	Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 2 " native, & bu 2 " native Williams, & bbl. 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. Pineapples— Florids, & box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River Native. Blueberries— Penn., Mass., N. H. Nova Scotia.	00@3 50 50@3 00 50@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13 12@14
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mes. nd st. ss. on	### ##################################	00@3 50 50@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13 12@14 10@13 13@14
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mes. ad st. ss. on	Apples, Jersey sweet 3 " Jersey, sour 2 " Astrachan (New York) 2 " native, & bu 2 " native Williams, & bbl. 2 " Gravenstein windfalls. Pineapples— Florids, & box 2 Blackberries— Hudson River Native. Blueberries— Penn., Mass., N. H. Nova Scotia. Raspberries— Native, & pint. Hudson River, & pint. New York, & pint. Muskmelons— N. C. & Grafe 1	00@3 50 50@3 00 56@3 00 75@1 50 00@3 00 50@75 50@3 50 8@13 12@14 10@13 13@14 12@16 7@12 9@11
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	Blueberries-	ı
by	Penn., Mass., N. H 10@13	1
not	Nova Scotia	1
	Deenherring	ı
ng	Native, P pint	ı
at	Hudson River, & pint	ı
	New York, P pint 9@11	ı
	Muskmelons—	ı
	N. C., P crate	ı
pts	Watermelous, P 100	ı
4c;	Pauchas	ı
	Georgia, P carrier 2 50@3 50	ı
	Pears	ı
	Ga., Le Conte, P bbl	ı
fc-	New Jersey Clapps 3 00@4 00	ı
ng-	Native, P bu 1 50@	ı
BD-	Hides and Pelts.	ı
	Steers and cows, all weights 6@7	ı
&	Bulls 66.7	ı
0.,	Hides, south, light green salted 848	١
24.	" " dry flint	ı
ed-	" buff, in west 9g9	ı
F.	Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each	ı
23:	" over weights, each	1
۵,		١
•	Dried Apples.	ı
	Evaporated, choice	L
rd-	Evaporated, fair to prime 5.66	ı
at-		ľ
۸.	Grass Seeds.	ŀ
D.	Timothy, Pbu., Western, good to prime.2 0032 10	I
	" CDOICE	
	Clover, \$\mathcal{P}\$ fb. 12@13\\ Red Top, Western, \$\mathcal{P}\$ 50 fb sack2 00@2 50	
	Red Top, Western, \$ 50 to sack 2 00@2 50	
372	fancy recleaned, P b	
368	White Clover # th 23@26	1
le,	White Clover, P lb. 23@26 Hungarian, P bu 1 25@1 50 Alfalfa, P lb 12@	
re,	Alfalfa, P ib 12@	G
le,	Blue Grass, & Du	
	Rye	l.
at	Buckwheat	ı
P		ı
ce	Beans.	
nd	Pea, marrow	
mu.	Pea, screened 1 75@200	

Figure.—The market is quiet and firm. Spring patents, \$4 80g.5 26.
Spring, clear and straight, 35 70g.5 90.
Winter patents, \$4 00g.6 20.
Winter, clear and straight, 35 80g.4 10.
Overn Meal.—\$1.1621 15 P beg. and \$2 50g.
2 55 P bbl. granulated, \$3 80g.5 75 P bbl.
Graham Figure.—Quoted at \$3 25g.4 00 P bbl.
Out Meal.—Firm at \$5 35g.5 00 P bbl. for rolled and \$5 75g.6 00 for cut and ground.
Bye Figure.—The market is steady at \$3 15g.
2 50 P bbl.
Corn.—Demand quiet, supply appall

PLOUR AND GRAIN

3 50 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Cera.—Demand quiet, supply small.
Steamer, yellow, \$2\psi \colon 52c.

No. 2, yellow, spot, \$2\psi c.

No. 3, yellow, \$5c.

Cass.—Demand quiet, prices lower.

Clipped, fancy, snot, \$7c.

No. 3 clipped, white, \$5\psi c.

No. 3 clipped, white, \$4\psi c.

Millifeed.—Firm.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 25@19 50.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 25@19 50.

Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$19 50@24 00.

Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 50@24 00.

Miled feed, \$20 00\(\phi \) 30.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$25 25.

Linseed, \$25 00\(\phi \) 57c.

Barley.—Feed barley, 55\(\phi \) 57c.

Bye.—\$2\psi c \psi \) bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan

BREEDERS OF LIVE STOCK .- W. S. D., Esse. County, Mass.: Addresses of breeders would probably be furnished by the secretaries of the various societies of breeders. The addresses of the secretaries may be found in the appendix of the 1902 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Apparently the best way to induce breeders to exhibit at the fair would be to arrange the presume. Her indictangle and the duce breeders to exhibit at the fair would be to arrange the premium list judiciously and to call attention of enterprising breeders to the advantages offered. To guarantee the expenses of exhibitors in place of offering premiums would, from the breeders' point of view, take away part of the advertising value of the exhibit, and would be likely to secure too many of some would be likely to secure too many of some breeds and not enough of others. Better dis-tribute the premium offers in such a way that there will be many classes and enough offered for each class to pay the bills of two or three firstclass exhibitors.

class exhibitors.

HORSE MANGE.—C. W. L., Waldo County, Me.: The first appearance of the disease is usually so mild in character as to pass almost unnoticed. A slight eruption makes its appearance in the region of the neck, withers, should ders or back, which places the animal evinces a desire to rub or bite. If the hand is passed over the skin a slight pimply eruption may be felt, from the centre of which the hair may easily be rubbed off. This will leave a small raw spot, from which a thin fluid exudes. This dries rap-idly and leaves a crust. From this point the inidly and leaves a crust. From this point the inflammation in the skin rapidly apreads in circular
patches, which are multiplied and extended into
the skin, which becomes a diseased mass, highly
inflamed and intensely itchy. The animal at this
stage neglects everything except rubbing and
biting, and falls off in condition rapidly. The
skin becomes thick and hard, and shows cracks,
from which the blood escapes. The itchiness is
more intense at night than in the day, worse in
the stable than out, and worse in warm than in
cold weather. The disease is then communicable to other horses. On the first suspicion of
unge all suspected animals should be isolated, mange all suspected animals should be isolated, or rather all healthy animals should be removed from where the parasites have been conveyed and distributed by the infected animals rubbing against trees, posts, etc., to a place of safety. In addition to the destruction of the parasite, when the malady has been of some duration, the resulting destilled to the parasite, when the malady has been of some duration, the resulting destilled to the parasite when the parasite when the parasite was the parasite when the parasite was the parasite was the parasite when the parasite was the parasite wa has been of some duration, the resulting de-bility has to be overcome by good feeding, aided by tonics, etc. In order to expose all diseased parts to the full action of whatever agent is em-ployed for the destruction of the parasite, it is advisable that elipping of the remaining hair be done at once. The animal should then be thor-oughly washed with soap and warm soft water, in which has been dissolved a small quantity of sods or caustic potash, which aids in removing from the skin all scabs under which the parasite might the skin all scabs under which the parasite might find protection. The washing should be continued long enough to cause profuse lathering for at least thirty to forty minutes. The animal should then be thoroughly scraped and rinsed with clear warm water. After it dries off, the parasite-destroying agent should be thoroughly applied.

Many valuable agents are at hand for this pur-Many valuable agents are at hand for this purpose. An outbreak in Virginia was thoroughly and speedily stamped out by the application of a two per cent. solution of chloronaphtholeum twice a week until all symptoms disappeared. Thorough disinfection is important in the successful eradication of the trouble. All bedding, litter, etc., should at once be removed from the stables and burned.

tables and burned. MUCK SOIL FOR POTATORS. A crop of 508 bushels of potatoes was grown by H. S. Wheeler of Derry, N. H., on drained

swamp land, using 1500 pounds of fertilizer. Mr. Wheeler believes good fields can be made at less cost from swamps than from rocky uplands. A STATE OF GREAT RESOURCES. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly three thousand more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth State in the Union in population, in wealth and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young

A NATURAL BUG KILLER. The Trinidad Botanical Department proposes unique plan for the extermination of the destructive roaches which prey upon orchards. It recommends the plentiful use of pitcher plants as a sort of floral watch

A Great Industrial Exposition. dog. This peculiar flower possesses the property of capturing and killing insects which venture into its enticing urn-shaped blossoms in search of the seductive bit of honey dew which may be found there.

MUCH HANDLING INJURES HAY. The less the hay is turned and knocked about the better. Every time it is moved it suffers loss the better. Every time it is moved it suffers loss through the shedding of seed and the separation of the fine leaves, and especially clover leaves. These two portions, the seed and fine leaves, are the most valuable part of the crop, and every effort should be made to preserve them. Then, again, the more hay is moved the more are the stems and leaves of the plants bruised and broken, and should rain subsequently intervene, a relatively large amount of nutritive matter will be washed out of the crop.

SILAGE AND BOOTS. A silo for storing corn is cheaper than a barn for storing hay. A silo holding about two hun-dred tons may be constructed for about \$150. About twice the number of cows may be kept on About twice the number of cows may be kept or a farm if the silo is used. The ensilage may be kept over and fed during the dry and hot months of July and August, when pastures are short, and that is the most difficult time to keep up the and that is the most dimetit time to keep up the flow of milk, and if cows once drop in the flow of milk i. is well-nigh impossible to get them to regain the full flow. When dairymen do not have silos the next best thing is roots, such as stock beets, which yield six hundred to seven hundred bushels per acre, and may be preserved in basement, barns or in a root cellar.

RAIN AND THE HAY PRODUCT.

Every farmer strives to get his hay beyond the washing influence of rain as soon as possible. Rain water may dissolve and remove more than ten per cent. of the dry matter of hay, and what is thus removed may represent quite twenty per cent. of the feeding value. Half an inch of rain means some fifty tons of water per acre, and if the crop be equally spread over the ground, it is, of course, subjected to the whole of the washing influence of this quantity of water. But if the crop be put into cocks that occupy only one-tenth of the area, it follows that the hay will be affected by only one-tenth of the rainfall, that is to say, by five instead of fifty tons of water. Not only does water actually wash out much of the soluble and most valuable constituents of hay but it also removes the aroms, and leaves the RAIN AND THE HAY PRODUCT.

erop much less appetizing as food for stock. The soler, too, suffers, and with it the selling

Pennsylvania Grop Notes.

Crop prospects in Wayne and other northeastern Pennsylvania counties have seldom been more promising. The hay crop was harvested under favorable conditions and i-large and of excellent quality. Even the hill meadows made rank growth. Timothy grew tall and evenly and exceptionally free from weeds.

Timothy grew tall and evenly and exceptionally free from weeds.

The same climate conditions which developed the hay crop have produced a luxuriant growth of grass in pastures, causing the production and consequent increase

garden products this year will enable farmers to make unusually large and highquality exhibits at the coming county fairs.

E. E. REYNOLDS. Wayne County, Pa., Aug. 4.

Views of a Hop Buyer.

In all seriousness, I cannot see why the hop farmer should need an organization to protect his interests. Is there any other kind of farming that pays so well today? I suppose that most hop-growers could sell their crop for a term of year's today at twelve cents per pound. With s yield of only one thousand pounds to the acre, this would yield an annual profit of fully \$30 per acre.

Can a farmer do anything like as well in any other line? I am told that \$10 per acre is a very good profit on hay and \$7 on wheat. Potatoes and fruit sometimes make a little better showing than this, but the labor cost is large and the chances of misfortune greater. I doubt if any hop land would sell, even now, for over \$100 per

would sell, even now, for over \$100 per acre. Isn't thirty per cent. a good return?
If the hop farmer would treat the matter as a plain business proposition, and not as a speculation, he would not be so often disa speculat H. F. Fox. New York.

Enterprising Dairymen.

Within a few years milk and cream shipments to Boston have first been made from this and more Northern sections, and the new outlet has stimulated the dairy businew outlet has stimulated the dairy business somewhat. I find an increasing number of dairymen who are making butter on their own premises and making their own sales by shipment direct to some of the larger manufacturing cities of Massachusetts. The modern cream extractors are generally used and the butter put up in

creamery " style. The crop of summer boarders is said to be about as early and large as usual, despite the wet and coolness, both at the White Mountain resorts and Vermont hilltops. Of the latter this sugar-loaf elevation at Lunenburg, Vt., surpasses any spot I have yet seen for a grand view of both the White and Green mountains, as well as a fine view of the valley on all sides. Yet its charms have not been exploited, and as yet there are no special provisions for visitors. H. M. PORTER.

Lunenburg, Essex Co., Vt., July 28, 1903. The tea garden of Dr. Shephard at Summerville, twenty miles inland from Charles-

on, S. C., now covers one hundred acres and yields eight thousand pounds of tea worth \$1 a pound. The United States imposes no duty on tea, while England taxes it twelve cents a pound and France twenty cents. A duty of fifteen cents on foreign teas, says Dr. Shephard, would enable the American planter to meet competition and would exclude the "trashy teas," while adding but one twenty-fifth of a cent to the cost

WORCESTER

Home of the successful New England Fairs. Largest Fair in Central Massachusetts. TO BE HELD

Sept. 7, 8 and **9**, 1903.

A Grand Horse Show. A Magnificent Cattle Exhibition. An unprecedented display of Agricultural Machinery and Mercantile Exhibits. Eight Athletic Contests & Regatta on North Pond.

HORSE RACING Including Trotting, Pacing and Running Races.

Novel Educational Features, including Experimental Plots, Model Kitchen and School Exhibits. \$8000.00 in Premiums and Special Attractions. Special rates of Admission for Groups of Three

Children under twelve admitted free of charge it accompanied by Parents. Ask for Special Rates on all railreads. For further particulars address

B. W. POTTER, Pres. J. E. GIFFORD, Sec. WORCESTER, MASS. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the trusts under the will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court by Howard Freeman Doane of Crete, in the State of Nebraska, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proven in said Court, You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of September A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

"S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of EMILY A. GILMAN, late of Cambridge, in said County december. deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Alice M. Webb, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of September, A. D. 1908, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

oped the hay crop have produced a luxuriant growth of grass in pastures, cansing
milk production and consequent increase
in quantity of butter made at the greameries,
Oats and other cereals have also made an
abundant growth of stalk and will yield
heavily, corn alone being uneven and will
fall below the average.

Apples will be plentiful, which is remarkable, considering the enormous crop of last
year. The abundance of farm, or obard and
garden products this year will enable

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of CARO-LINE DIEBNER alias CAROLINE L. DIEB-NER of Somerville, in said County, insane LINE DIESNEE alias CAROLINE L. DIEBNER of Somerville, in said County, insane person,
WHEREAS, Frederick A. P. Fiske, the guardian of said ward, has presented for allowance, his fourth account as guardian upon the estate of said ward:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said guardian is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of FIDELIA WHEELER, late of Acton, in said FIDELIA WHEELER, late of Acton, in said County, deceased.

WHEERAS, Horace F. Tuttle, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first, second and third accounts of his truss under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of September, A. D., 1903, at nine o'clock in the foremoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known nersons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known nersons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

On the petition of IRENE KENT of Arlington, in said County, praying that her name be changed to that of IRENE KENT GREENE, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

It is decreed that her name be changed, as yrayed for, to that of Irne Kent Greene, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be her iegal name, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtus Errs Pioughman, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

GEORGE F. LA WTON.

Judge of Probate Court.

I have caused the above to be published as ordered. W. CA HOONE GREENE, Counsellor at Law, 28 School Street, Boston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 58. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA O'CONNOR, late of Newton, in said County, WHEREAS, B. D. Weston-Smith, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said

of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the drat day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHKAN, a new-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.
S. U. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of LUCINDA CUTTING, late of Weston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

other persons interested in the estate of LUCINDA CUTTING, late of Weston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Lydia A. Hawkes of Weston, in the county of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate of Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of September, A. D. 1993, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of raid Court, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.



6.000 FARMER AGENTS are now selling PAGE FENCE to their neighbors.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Nich.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow he sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruins, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of once can per word only, including name, address or attials. No Phylay. Onah to accompany the

MANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be gued teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required Beard furnished. Wages #25 a month. Steady work for the right man. F. H. WAITE, Cobalt, Ct. WANTED to correspond with a young, active, honest man, for position in creamery. Some knowledge of buttermaking would help secure this permanent position. MONSON CREAMERY, Monson, Mass.

WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general boulework in a small private family. House has all conveniences. Salary Jis per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass.

WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW-ELL, Bristol, Ct.

WANTED-Young man for all-round farm work. W Good milker, single, temperate, references. State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON, Lakeville, Mass. WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework.
Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Montowese, Ct.

WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. 529 per month. Also good house girl, 53 per week. H. W. BARNES, Dracut, Mass.

WANTED-Rel'able man on large poultry farm.
Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD,
Hancock, N. W. MANTED—Roy, 18 to 17, good milker. State wages.
M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot. Mass.

WANTED—Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly, GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HOBBS, Gorham,

COREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker.
Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT
FARM, South Framingham, Mass. OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O. WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will se cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SAI E—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

MANTED—A farm on shares, with stock and tools Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm G.C. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H. COR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. McDOWELL, Viucennes, Ind.

TARY MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable, have a record of positively successful work familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 100 to 125 cows; product sold at retail: dairy man employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing machine, etc. Board with the family. J. S. PERRY EST., 168 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general bousework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State arc, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 10s, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED-Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct. WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.

WANTED-Man on farm, married or single. Write V or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct. WANTED—Single man for general farm work. Tem perate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H

DELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work HERBERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H. AN INTERESTING SIGHT



MOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISES.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY, 115 Fulton St., New York.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

LADIES' KNITTED BED SOCKS. During the summer months, when one has plenty of time at the beach or in the country, he can knit these useful things for the coming winter. Some people always have cold feet.

Materials-Five skeins pink or blue fourfold Germantown yarn, 1 pair steel needles No. 14, 1 fine bone crochet hook. Cast on 126 stitches, knit back and forth

garter stitch for twenty rows or ten ridges. 21st row—Fifty-seven plain, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, 2 plain, narrow, 57

pass slip stitch over, 2 plain, narrow, 55

24th row-Fifty-four plain, slip 1, 1 plain, pass, purl 2, narrow, 54 plain.

25th row—Purl 53, slip 1, purl 1, pass slip stitch over, 2 plain, purl 2 together,

26th row-Fifty-two plain, slip 1, 1 plain,

pass, slip stitch over, purl 2, narrow, 52 plain. Repeat from 21st to 26th rows, having 1 stitch less each side of the narrow stitch, until there are 6 ribs of knitting and 6 ribs of purling, or 54 stitches on the needle. Now knit 1 plain row and 1 seam row. Next row-Plain, (*) over, narrow, 1 plain.

Repeat from (*) to end of row. Now purl 1 row and knit plain 1 row. Knit 2 plain, and seam 2 alternately for 4 or 5 inches keeping ribs correct, and bind off. Crochet a shell border on top. EVA M. NILES.

Health In Hot Weather

Dr. Wiley, the chemist employed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, says;
"The devil lurks in the soda-water four

ain and iced tea is simply suicide. If per sons would only use precautions there is no reason why one should suffer more with sickness in summer than winter. A few of the most delicious and palatable edibles, as well as drinks, have got a bad reputation as producer of summer sickness when, in fact the whole trouble is due to the careless preparation of food and drink and the too

lax law as to inspection. "One of the most flagrant causes of sickness in summer is entirely overlooked by law, and that is the preparation of soil for growing vegetables for the market. I have on several occasions called attention to the danger of eating vegetables grown on or under ground which have been exposed to contamination by sewerage, city waste or

When Dr. Wiley was asked if the use of eat is unhealthy in hot weather he said. Of course that is the general idea, but in fact, meat is much more easily digested than starchy vegetables and is both nutrisious and condimental. While vegetables are satisfying to the appetite, they are watery and furnish little nutriment, their qualities being condimental and mechanical Meat, good bread, potatoes and milk free from germs is the diet to be relied upon at all times for good health.

"Good bread should be the foundation of every meal, and too much care cannot be given its preparation. Bread and butter, with some agreeable drink, will make a luncheon good enough for any one. Little fashioned habit of bread and butter eating, and let bread, butter and sugar take the place of indigestible sweets, such as rich pastries, puddings and cakes."

What to Drink.

The best time to drink water or other liquid quantity is on rising, an hour and a half before luncheon and dinner and half an

hour before retiring. Generally speaking, people do not drink wrong time. Water may be taken at the close of a meal, but if many glasses are drunk with meals, disorders of digestion may follow. In fact, the desire to drink water copiously at meal-time is often an evidence of indigestion. Not more than two glasses of water or other liquid should be taken at meal-time, and practically no water should be taken when soup is served.

Hot water may be taken on rising and retiring for those who are sensitive to cold during the winter months. Hot water is soothing and quickly absorbed. It stimulates the secretion of bile, especially if the iver is repeatedly signaled, by taking the water in sips. Cold water in the morning is to be preferred if there is constinution. Pure water washes waste products from

the system, but impure water, although it may be rendered safe by boiling, is of little use in removing waste from the system. The protracted use of hot water internally is debilitating, as is also the too free use externally. Ice-water, unless sipped slowly, retards digestion. Water that is refreshingly cool is best at all times when there is no good excuse or reason for the use of hot water.-New Century.

Buoyant Middle Age.

Half a century ago a man of forty-five was regarded almost elderly, and a woman of the same age was expected to have long since out herself adrift from all ties bind ing her to her youth and to assume the ap pearance and deportment of a staid, exemplary matron. All this has changed in a particularly interesting way, of which the prominent feature is a seeming contradic-tion. If the three-year-old child of to-day is as knowing as was the six-year-old of half a century ago and the ten-year-old boy of to-day is in many respects quite as much a man as was his grandfather at sighteen, one might naturally expect that in due gradation the modern middle man should be old beyond his years. But

such is not the case.

Middle age, so far from hurrying on into senility, so far even from standing still, would seem actually to have stepped backward and marched alongside of youth. There is a jauntiness, a bucyancy, an elasticity, about the middle age of today at which our fathers would have shaken their heads as unseemly. The gulf which once separated the middle-aged parent from his children has been filled up. The curtain which shrouded the middle-aged man generally from the eyes of youth and which d him to be regarded with respect if not with awe has been lifted, and in dience to the same influences which have made the schoolmaster the friend of the schoolboy and the regimental officer almost the comrade of his men, the middle-aged man of today is never so happy as when working or playing upon an equality aud actually in connection with youth.

of many a matchmaking mamma is that the most dreaded rivals of her darling are not to be found so much among the girls of her own age as among women who not many years ago would have been regelated to the ranks of hopeless old maidenhood. The fact that the middle-aged lady of today is much younger in manner and tastes is of course not the only reason for this, but it is among the most potent.—London Spectator.

Fear of Sunstroke.

The liability to heat stroke during the sudden hot spells is an ever present condi-tion which must always be taken into acpass slip stitch over, 2 plain, narrow, 57 plain.

22d row—Purl or seam 56, slip 1, purl 1, pass slip stitch over, purl 2, purl 2 together, purl 56.

23d row—Fifty-five plain, slip 1, 1 plain, seriousness of the threat cannot be too gravely considered at a time when the most onfidently secure individual may suddenly

drop in his tracks and either die in a stupor or become more or less of an invalid for life. Even a rapid recovery from a first seizure is in itself a great calamity, as the victim is always prone to a repetition of attack on the

all this goes to prove the prime im portance of such preventive means as may be at command. While we cannot entirely dodge the sun, we can, in a measure at least, mitigate its effects. How to do the

latter is not always properly understood.

The question of adaptation to conditions does not appeal to individuals as it should If it were otherwise many lives might be saved. The weak and ill-nourished individual is always more predisposed to sun-stroke than the stronger one. Hence the feeble and faint person should never tempt fate by trying to work in the sun during a heated term, especially when it is made nore oppressive by reason of increased humidity.

The habitual drinker comes next on the

list of victims, and even the casual imbiber

is never safe. So well has this fact been proven that no spirituous stimulants are ever allowed to armies on a hot march. The medical officers who have served in tropcal countries are so unanimous on this point that no contrary argument can hold. In the matter of proper dress for hot climates they can also be considered as leading authorities. The protection of the head and pack of the neck against the burning sun is, according to their view, of the first importance. The army, cork helmet, lined with yellow or red flannel to neutral ize the heat rays, although considered the best for its purpose of heat protection, can hardly become the fashion here, but an imitation of its principles of construction might be of service. The ordinary yellow straw hat, the soft, light-colored felt and the Papama are suitable and efficient sub-

It is generally agreed that thin wooler undergarments are least affected by heat rays, while at the same time they more readily absorb the body exhalations. For such as work in the sun with a single covering for the back and chest, the old-fashoned red flannel shirt is, on account of color and texture, an excellent garment. For the outer clothing loose-meshed, lightcolored woolen or cotton fabrics serve a good purpose. The instinct for coolness is thus well explained on the scientific basis of our knowledge of the penetrating power

of the chemical, or heat rays of the sun. The diet in hot weather should be suffi-cient for good nutrition, of digestible quality and plain character. Iced tea is generally voted to be the most refreshing and safest of the cooling drinks. This sounds strangely enough in view of the many alluring concections of the sods fountain and public bar. In spite of the prejudices to the contrary, the cooling effects of the beverage are most lasting and beneficial, and there are the extra advantages in its favor of promoting perspiration, stimulating heart action and eliminating respiratory products.

wise to be on the sharp lookout for any of the many premonitory symptoms of prostration. These signs of danger are sudden weakness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, headache, hurried breathing, nausea and acrested perspiration. Under such circumstances it is always proper to desist from every exertion, mental or physical take to cover and summon medical aid. Often by prompt action what might otherwise be a fatal stroke may be effectually averted .- N. Y. Herald.

Colors Affect the Nerves.

If purple walls and red tinted windows surrounded you for a month, with no color but purple around you, by the end of that time you would be a mad-man. No matter how strong the brain might be, it would not stand the strain, and it is doubtful if you would ever recover your reason. for purple is the most dangerous color there is in its effects on the brain, which it reaches by way of the nerves of the eye.

the room would save your reason for some time longer; but dead purple would kill you eventually as surely as would foul air. Scarlet is as bad, but scarlet has a different effect. It produces what is called hômicidal mania-a madness that drives its victim to kill his fellows, especially his near est relatives. Even on animals scarlet bas this effect. It will drive a bull or a tiger to charge a naked spear. But purple, on the contrary, brings on melancholy or suicida

mania. Blue, as long as there is no trace of red in it, stimulates the brain and helps it, but its effect on your nerves, if you are saturated with it and cannot get away from it. is terrible. Scientists class blue as a kind of drug in its effects on the brain.

It excites the imagination and gives craving for music and stagecraft, but it has a reaction that wrecks the nerves. Il you doubt it stare hard for a few minutes at a large sheet of bright-blue paper or cloth-not flowers, for there is a good deal of green in their blue-and you will find that it will make your eyes ache and give you a restless,

uneasy feeling. Green, on the other hand, is the king of ors, and no amount of it can do any harm. On the contrary, it soothes the whole system and preserves the eyesight. If you were shut up in an artificial green light for a month it would develop your eyesight im-mensely, but it would be fatal, because when you returned to the world you would be utterly unable to stand ordinary lights and colors and you would certainly contract ophthalmia, or possibly destroy the optionerve altogether unless you were very mind-

ful to take great care.

Most people imagine the sky in clear weather to be blue. It is really white tinged with green. It is only the distance and earness which makes it seem blue.

As with men so it is with women. So-cial satisticans tell us that the age at which women are considered most eligible for marriage has been very notably advanced of late years, and we know that the lament

green is the most scothing tint of all; metallic green, however, is by no means so

ement in a yellow cell for Solitary commement in a yellow cell for six weeks will hopelessly weaken any system and produce chronic hysteris. A long course of it will produce foolish lunsay, and even on a guinea pig or a rabbit will drive the animal at last to bite and wound itself or reduce it to such a state of nervousness that it will die of sheer fright if suddenly

On the other hand, if you are not smoth ered with it yellow is the healthiest, cheer-iest color there is, and will make a dark room bright and habitable when even green would be cold and depressing. But to be well "soused" with yellow day and night. and to be unable to get away from it, would bring you to nervous madness within two months at the outside. Sheer dead white, unbroken, will destroy

your eyesight as surely as cataract would if you are exposed to it for a few days—a week at the latest. It kills the optic nerves, and the sight goes out like a candle, while the effect on the brain is so maddening that blindness is almost a relief.

This is why arctic explorers have to wear colored "goggles" of green tinted glass; otherwise "snow blindness," as it is called, and which is really "white blindness," is almost a certainty. Even in the polar regions, though, the white is not com-plete. The sky breaks it. If it did not no man could keep his eyesight there with-out glasses.—New York News.

Concerning Flies.

The common house fly is above all things else a scavenger. No doubt the flies were nded to serve a good purpose by destroying filth and waste, but in their work they are liable to do serious harm, to say nothing of the constant annoyance which they cause. It is believed that flies are effective disseminators of disease germs. Coming. we will suppose, from a heap of offal which enter the dwelling house and light upon some article of food. Is it not reasonable to suppose that they may bring with them so of the minute organisms which develop this destructive disease? If the fly could be confined to his proper place, which, as I said in the beginning, is that of a scavenger, he would serve a valuable purpose; but, like ome human beings, he may cause muc trouble when he goes outside his appointed sphere. The flies should be kept out of the house as completely as possible by closely screening doors and windows. For destroying flies after they once enter the house I recommend the common wire "spatter," which may be bought for a nickel, as safer than placing poison or even fly paper in the

The fly forms an interesting study for the scientist. It has been estimated that he can multiply himself two hundred times every twenty-four hours. A new-born fly becomes full grown in four or five days. He feeds on both liquids and solids, his favorite foods being perspiration and saliva and the juices of decaying meats and vegetables. He re-duces solids to liquids before swallowing them. It is said that a fly is supplied with seven thousand eyes, each eye being separate and of peculiar construction. alarmed he can travel twenty or thirty feet in a second, but he can also fly leisurely The fly has no lungs, but breathes through pores, protected from dust by fine filmy fibres that look like exquisite lacework. After a series of calculations and experiments, it is thought that the fly is enabled to walk on a vertical glass surface or on a smooth ceiling by what is called capillary force; that is, the molecular action between solids and liquids. The insect's feet are covered with thousands of fine hairs, each of which terminates in a Through these hairs runs a thin liquid that oozes through in a tiny drop at the end. When several thousands of these drops have been fastened to a window-pane ceiling, the fly is able to walk on the smooth inverted surfaces and has no difficulty in releasing himself instantaneously. This is the theory of Rombout, a French ologist. It used to be thought that the fly's feet are oup shaped and that he is enabled to walk on ceilings by the suction caused by the cone-shaped feet. This latter theory was overthrown by putting flies in a vacuum, where they climbed a glass surface as easily as in the open air.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Wisdom of Little Vacations. A veritable gospel might be preached at this time of year on the pleasure and profit to be derived from little excursions of a day or two days duration. When you start up and go just as the spirit moves and as you feel like doing, without great preparation and far more because you want to have s holiday than because you are due to recreate at just that time, there is frequently deeper pleasure to be obtained from the journey than in the long-planned, much-talked about and greatly anticipated "vacation." A splash or two of any other color in It is highly important, however, that a cheerful disposition, to make light of the little annovances that one is sure to meet during such excursions, is taken along with one. And another valuable equipme such travel is the sociability that gets whatever of information or entertainment any other passenger may have to offer. The two things are as important assets as delight in the scenery through which one passes on the way. A third excellent acempaniment to the short trip is ability to enjoy luncheons which fit the occasion. Men are far more apt to possess this than women, for men ordinarily choose their food with considerable respect for the joys of the table. It is, however, the except see women getting the most possible return out of the opportunities the little vacation affords for change of diet and the indulgence of mitigated epicureanism. Members of the weaker sex frequently take long harbor sails and exhausting trolley excursions fortified only by sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs Somehow they seem to consider a libera allowance for lunch undue extravagance Not that women object to money-spending, only the money-spending that results in 'nothing to bring home" with them. The man's way is far wiser. In almost any of the little towns or pleasant watering places to be reached by trolley or steamer there is at least one pleasant, cool, well-equipped restaurant, a meal in which adds greatly to the enjoyment of one's trip. To search out laces and recommend them when once found should be a part of every such little excursion. Then whatever is most deli-ciously characteristic of the place should be eaten there, leisurely eaten, too, with the tranquility of mind which insures good di-gestion, and without any thought, whatever, eaten there, leisurely eaten, too, with the tranquility of mind which insures good digestion, and without any thought, whatever, of return conveyances or other such soulracking problems. To enjoy life while one can is an admirable plan. The present hour is all we have, all we shall ever have. The "carpe diem" of Hornoe, the continual arthoractions of Whitman to the enjoyment of whatever companionship chance throws in one's way, and the bubbling philosophy of

Omar Khayyam, all urge, and rightly, to this attitude toward life. Particularly does one need to have assimilated their teachings if one is to enjoy to the full the little vaca-tions which summer, affords.

The Songs of the Peep

Whoever it was that first said "Let me whoever it was that first said "Let me write the songs of the people, and I care not who makes the laws," put his or her finger upon a very vital point in life. It is a matter of cold fact that the songs of a nation exert a tremendous influence upon the nation's life. This truth has now inspired one of the most interesting patriotic move-ments of the day. The Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution have issued a postal-card, the design of which shows an one of the most interesting patriotic movements of the day. The Massachusetts
Daughters of the Revolution have issued a postal-oard, the design of which shows an old-fashioned choir singing a verse set to music by Billings. The proceeds from the sale of this card will be devoted to a fund for the erection of a tablet to the early composers of music in New England, a memorial which the society hopes to place in our Boston Public Library at an early date. Whether the tablet will commemorate those who wrote the verses as well as the tunes of Whether the tablet will commemorate those who wrote the verses as well as the tunes of our favorite old songs is not made clear But if the Revolutionary ladies are consistent they will put the two halves of a perfect whole together on their tablet. For, while it is impossible to think of such a song as "The Old Oaken Bucket," without its accompanying tune,—as important to it as the hand is to the arm,—it is equally impossible to hear the tune without murmur ing the words which Samuel Woodworth, the people's poet, who was born and reared in quaint homely Scituate, wrote for the song. The same thing is true of Holden, th Charlestown man, who produced that splen-did hymn "Coronation." And it is true in superlative degree of Rev. Samuel Smith, vho wrote our national song to music owned England. There is such a thing as

pushing a matter too far, however. One of the magazines has recently undertaken collection of State songs, and is urging its readers to forward to the office of publication what they consider the song of their State, and—if there should be none extant see that one is written. To our mind there is little use in pressing the "songs of the people" analogy so far as this. Unneces sary and unpleasant wrangling over the ce of a song would be the first result, while afterwards would come undue in-sistence upon State allegiance to the ballad selected. The most that one can wish to feel in these days,—besides loyalty to one's town or city, and loyalty to the nation—is loyalty to one's section of the country. This is indeed, it seems to us, all that it will be well to feel. The fact that you are from Massachusetts while your steamer companion is from Maine makes no gulf be ween you. But both of you are from New England, and that constitutes a bond. And so it is with people who call themselves Southerners, with those from the middle Western States, and those from the Pacific coast. We have had trouble enough in this country in the past from over-emphasis of State allegiance. Even under the guise of fostering music there should be no recurrence to this thought.

Domestie Hints.

FILLETS OF WHITE PISH. "Fine herbs," as applied to several dishes and o "sauce aux fine herbs," means mushrooms, shalots or green onlors and parsley minced and mixed together in a light-brown sauce. Take whitefish when fresh and firm, cut the two sides from the back bone, then holding them flat on the table slice them the flat way again with a very sharp knife to make thin, broad pieces. Cut nese in strips, double them as you place them in the buttered baking pan to have the boned side up, and lean one against the other until the pan is full. Chop half a can of mushrooms, four young onions and a handful of parsley together and stew them among the fillets, also a dredging of salt and pepper, some bits of butter and the liquor from the can of mushrooms. Bake about half an hour, basting twice with a little light colored yeal gravy. Serve one fillet and potatoes in some special form on the same plate.

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD. Select perfect fruit with stems on. Remove : slice from stem end, then remove the pulp very carefully and use this to make the gelatine jelly. Fill the shells with chicken, shrimp or cabb salad; replace tops; drop tomatoes into c which will leave an inch all around. Sim the pulp with one pint of water, spices and herbs. salt. paprika, for ten minutes; strain; add two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, softened in little co'd water; when dissolved add enough vineral to suit; place a tablespoonful in bottom of cupset on ice to become firm; then fill cups and let become firm; then fill cups and let become firm on ice. When ready to s rve, dip into hot water a second and lift out onto bed of cress.—What to Eat.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING WITHOUT OIL. One-half cup of lemon juice, one-half cup of water, two teaspoonfuls of dry mustard, six whole eggs well beaten, one cup of butter (not melted), one cup of sweet cream, one-half tea-spoonful of sait, plinch of cayenne pepper. Heat hese ingredients in a double boiler, but do not boil them. When the mixture begins to thicken take it off the fire, let it cool, and then set it or ice. This dressing will keep a month.

SOFT SHELL CLAMS FRIED. This is a large kind of clam with a brittle shell Cut off the leathery dark portion that projects from the shell and remove with knife and finger the beard and string from the inside. This leaves the clam in the ring shape in which they come o market sometimes strung on twine. Put ther as they are taken out of the shell into a pan o When wanted dry them betwee two towels, dip in beaten egg with a little water in it and then in cracker meal and fry in hot lard he same as oysters Drain in a colander. Serve piled along the middle of a large dish with a quar-

ICED CHOCÓLATE. Put two heaping tablespoonfuls of cocoa into er, and add gradually a pint of water. Cook and stir about five minutes, beat thou ughly, add half a pint of cream whipped lightly and stand aside to cool. When cold, fill a choco late or sherbet cup one-third full of finely chopped ice and a little powdered sugar, then pour in the chocolate, cap it with a tablespoonful of sweetened whipped cream and serve.—Go

CHEESE SOUFFLE (Mrs. Lincoln.) Blend two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of lour in a saucepan. Add one-half cup of milk, one-half teaspoonful of sait and a dash of ayenne. Cook two minutes, then add the eaten yolks of three eggs and one cup of grated theese. Set away to cool. When cool add three beaten white , pour into a buttered baking-dish and bake for about twenty-five minutes. Serve

Hints to Housekeepers. A little ammonia slightly diluted makes a venice cleaner for a coat collar.

Nothing could be prettier for your cotilion at your summer cottage than hats. Make them of tissue paper and tunsel, and have garden hats, flower hats, military hats, dunce caps, jockey caps, Dutch peasant caps, Tam O'Shanter, etc. You can also make flower boas and muffs, flower than the state of different black of the state of t

healthful as any of the fats, and if there be no objection to the taste, there is no reason why it should not be used as freely as other fats.

There are few households where soft scap is not required in the kitchen. The strong fats can be utilized in making this scap—which is a simple matter when the fat is fried and strained as directed. Never wait until the fat has become tainted before trying it out.

as directed. Never wait until the fat has become tainted before typing it out.

A nice sauce for lima beans, either dried or fresh, is made by taking a quarter of a cup of the beans when cooked and mashing them smooth in the cup; then add butter and one-third of a cup of cream, or milk, or the water the beans were boiled in. Pour all the water off the belling beans and immediately add this cause. beans and immediately add this sauce. Stir, and et boil up, then serve.

Many cooks sear the roast on all sides in a fry-ing pan before putting it into the oven. A better plan, however, is to have the oven at a high temperature before the meat goes in and to allow the meat to cook quickly for ten minutes or until a crust forms on the outside. This incases the juice and insures it against escape. After that the oven should be allowed to come to a lower heat in which the meat will cook slowly. A high temperature affects the albumen of meat as it does that of eggs—makes a horny substance of it-

Fashion Motes.

... Large lace veils falling straight from the hat im almost to the waist line are worn in Paris. .º. Ivory combs studded with gems are especially designed for wear in white hair.

. Plumes of exaggerated length, formed by putting together several ordinary plumes, are used upon many of the French hats, and fail far

down over the shoulders.

•• Prophets are foretelling a military note in the street gowns and coats of the coming season.

Military coats, cuffs, collars, pipings are, it is said, to be much in evidence

. Colored handkerchiefs to accompany morn ng frocks are enjoying greater vogue than they have ever known on this side the water. They are shown in stripes, checks, plaids and in all the colorings common to tub frocks. There are also sheer and elaborate kerchiefs in color made to mpany more pretentious toilets, but Ameri n have not yet adopted the colored kerchief of this type.

.º Colored silk mousseline, splashed all over with white, is finding great favor with French dressmakers.

•°• A new and popular material of the net class is tuile avaignee, a fine silk tulle with meshes orming symmetrical lace designs. It is much more durable than the ordinary tuile.

o's A novel pendant for the ubiquitous long chain is the enamel perfume charm. The pend-ant may be as exquisite as the wearer's purse and taste admit, and must enclose a delicately per-fumed sachet, whose odor escapes through perforations in the charm. . White open-work stockings have once more

become exceedingly popular.

•• The shoes of the season are more varied and elaborate than they have been within many years. Colored kid in both suede and glace finish is freely used, and white, gray, pale yellow, blue, red and green low shoes are worn with frocks of the same colors. Louis XV. shoes in rose red, with huge silver and gold buckles, Richelieu shoes of green glace kid, with nouveau art buckles, shoes of pale yellow doeskin—these are not stage properties now, but are worn by fash-. Gold tissue velled in white chiffon forms

exquisite ball gowns. ... Deep collars of panne, ornamented with

embroidery or inset lace, are likely to be much worn in the fall, replacing the cape collars of lace, embroidered batiste, etc. . Fringes are unquestionably successful at

last, and their vogue will doubtless continue through the coming season. . White cotton net, printed in a soft-blue rellis pattern, over which clamber trailing vines of pink roses, is ideal material for a picturesque

ergere frock. ... There is in the millinery world a rumor that tragedy, with all that made the joy and to have its inning. The small toque and the

. Colored patent leathers have be n brought surprising perfection, and broad girdles of gay-colored varnished leather are worn and ided closely to the waist. Dull finish ers are used in the same way, and a broad girdle of leather exactly matching the gown material a chic feature of many a costume.

... The broad, straight scarf of tulle in black white, edged by a deep, full frille of tulle, is a he decollete ball gown, and can easily be made

. Shaded meusseline is used not only for earfs, parasols and trimming, but also for whole

... The combination of widely different mate rials still prevails. Bands of cloth bordered with tings of taffeta trim frocks of mousses sheer stuff, cut-out cloth is applied to chiffon, and cloth perforated in the broderic Anglaise fashion and with the design outlined in buttonhole stitch is combined with filmy fabrics. . Plain mull or batisce, with trails of white and embroidery running around the border of emstitched flounces and frills is the last note of odishness in lingerie gowns.

. A fine linen lace thread fringe is one of th concessions to the craze for fringe. which are tied around the throat and hang down

... Among the hand-painted mousseline frocks worn at a recent Paris function was one in soft gray mousseline, painted in shadowy fuchsias in their natural tints. ... The reddish purples seen in the fuchsia

combinations of the summer are repeated in the samples of winter stuffs now being shown. Browns lead upon most of the sample cards, and greens are numerous. . At many of the recent swell weddings the bride has worn no gloves, and there are indica-tions that the custom may be generally accepted

. Black and white checked slik grenading olor, is particularly chic and successful, . Soft yellow in combination with light blue which is a revival of the taste of the Louis period. •e There is a noticeable use of brown as a re-heving note in place of the favorite black. Even

pon French frocks of white net or other she ••• Deep girdles on which are draped shimme ing silk in myriad blending hues are called rai oow girdles and are worn with one-tone frocks in es Tom Thumb fringe is used to edge flounces, sapes, boleros, &c., and will surely keep its blace when fall fashions are launched.—N. Y.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. "Present suffering is not enjoyable, but life ould be worth little without it. The difference stween iron and steel is fire, but steel is worth all it costs. Iron ore may think itself sense-lessly tortured in the furnace, but when the ressiy tortured in the furnace, but when the watch-spring looks back it knows better. David enjoyed pain and trouble no more than we do, but the time came when he admitted that they had been good for him. Though the aspect of suffering is hard, the prospect is hopeful. The tests of life are to make, not break us. The blow at the outward man may be the greatest blessing to the inner man. If God, then, puts, or permits, anything hard in our lives, be sure that the real peril, the real trouble, is what we shall lose if we flinch or rebel."—Rev. Maltbie Davenpore Babcock, D. D.

There is perhaps no word in all the divine teachings that is less understood and less epted than the assertion of St. Paul, We glory in tribulation also." The general reader of the gospels and epistles. the prayerful and reverent reader-relegates this expression to some abstract conditions, as something that might do very well for Paul and a rudimentary civilization; something that might be a very appropriate and decorous sentiment for St. Sebast his gridiron, or St. Catherine keeping vigils in the vast and gloomy old chu Siens, but which certainly can bear no tion and hold no message for the me reader. For the electric life of the ho full of color and vitality; throbbing achievement; the life that craves pros as its truest expression, and finds advea poor and mean failure quite unsuitat a man of brilliant gifts and energy; the that believes in its own right of way a mistakes possessions for power,-what has it to do with "tribulation" except to refuse it? If it comes it is met with indignant pr test rather than as a phase of experience which to "glory"; it is evaded, if possible and if it cannot be evaded it is received with rebellion, with gloom, with desponde and perhaps, at last, an enforced and hope. less endurance, which is not, by the way, to be mistaken for resignation. Endurance is a passive condition that cannot, and does not even try,-to help itself. Resignation,in its true reading-is wholly another matter; it is active, it is alive, it is conscious and intelligent and in joyful cooperation with the will of God. It is no poor and negative mental state; it is rich in vitality and in hope, as well, for in its absolute identification of itself, this human will with the divine will, it enters into a kingdom of untold glory, whose paths lead by the river of life to the noblest and most exalted heights of achievement and of undreamed-of joy.

If this be true of resignation, what shall be said of tribulation? "of glorying in tribulation?" A man awakens to find himself in poverty instead of in wealth; his

ions suddenly swept away; or from health, he, or some one whose life is still dearer to him than his own, prostrated with illness; or to find himself unjustly accused or maligned, or misunderstood, or to encounter some other of the myriad phases of what he calls misfortune and tribulation. How is he to endure it? How is he to go on, living his life, in all this pain, perplexity, trial or annoyance, much less to glory" in this atmosphere of tribulation? One is engaged, it may be, in a work for which it would seem that peace of mind and joy and radiance were his only working capital; his essential resources; and suddenly these vanish, and his world is in ruins. Clouds of m sapprehension envelope him round about, and he can peither understand, himself, what has produced them. nor can he, by any entreaty or appeal, be permitted the vantage ground of full and clear explanation. And his energies are paralyzed; the golden glory that invested his days investing them with a magical enchantment has gone, and a leaden sky shuts him into a gloomy and leaden atmosphere. It is not only himself,-but his work; not only what he may feel, but what, also, he may not accomplish. And his work is of a nature that is not only his own expression, his contribution to the sum of living, but one which involves responsibility to others and some way,-well or ill, as may be, it must be done. Shall he, can he—"glory" in this paralyzing pain and torture that has so mysteriously fallen upon him? Whose causes do not, so far as he can discern, lie in his own conduct, but in some impenetrable mystery of misapprehensions and misunderstandings; a tangled labyrinth to which he is denied the clue. Can he, indeed, facing all this torture and crown, in combination with a drooping brim, is this form of tribulation with serene poise, with unfaltering purpose, with an intense and exalted faith? It is "not enjoyable," indeed, as Dr. Babcock in the quotation above, at once concedes; but that the experience has a meaning,-a very profound neaning, one must believe; and believing this he must feel that the responsibility rests on himself to accept this new significance that has, in an undreamed-of way, fallen into his life; to read its hidden lesson: to transmute it, by the miracle of divine grace, into something fairer and sweeter; to let its scorching fire make steel of that which was only iron. To accept, to believe, to feel this, in every fibre of his nature, is to "glory" in the tribulation. It is to extract its best meaning, and to go on in life better equipped than before. tests of life are to make and not break us." Here is the truer view and one that reveals the divine significance in all mysteries lof

human experience. The Brunswick, Boston

Gems of Thought.

... Life belongs to the living, and he who lives must be prepared for vicissitudes.—Goethe.
....I think what keeps more men out of the ministry than anything else is the idea that clerithis idea is fostered by our clerical training and

the elerical environment.
....The consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight.—George Herbert.
....Religion comes through men to make man perfect. Since it does not come to man as already perfect, it falls necessarily under the law an progress. You cannot create a per moral character. A perfect physical crea may be created, but a perfect moral character incapable of creation. He must act, he must lisciplined, he must be taught; he is made fect by the things which he suffers.-A. M. F.

bairn.A witty woman is a treasure; a witty be is a power.—George Meredith. .. Too many words be worse than not enough for they'll often leave a man's meaning fogg Eden Philpotts.

....All my happiness I owe to the central effort that my father and mother made to make hone the happiest place on earth.—Edward Everet

Hale. Expect to escape, know that you can cape from the consequences of having wicked, only by being good. Crave the mosperfect mercy. Ask for the new life as the only real release from death. So only can your religion glow with enthusiasm, and open into endless hope.—Phillips Brooks.

.Christians are God's children whom He has ent to school on earth.—H. W. Beecher.
....The will of God will be done; but oh, the unspeakable loss for us if we have missed our opportunity of doing it!—Brooke Foss Westcott.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the fiesh and torturing those aircady weak from suffering. Soothing, baimy, aromatic oils, give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancarred the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; taumors, ugiy ulcers, fatula, cararri: terribly the diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the applicati not various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 50%, Indianapolis, Ind.

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DYSPEPSIA.

EADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions.

Miscellaneous.

A Matchmaker.

Laura lets me drive sumtimes, but she's afrade lie get the horse—his name is The Dook—out of the stile of driving that women prefur. And when I titen up on the lines and The Dook strikes a lively clipp, she says 'Steddy, Tommy,' and then I have to pull him in. But she is a nice girl notwithstandin.' She has the prittiest brown hair and much down darks over the strikes.

James Thornton, rising young attorney, smiled over this epistle and laid it away carefully in a pigeonhole of his desk, whence it would be taken

and inclosed with his next letter to the absent

There was a long gap between brother Jim,

aged twenty-seven, and brother Tom, aged twelve, and this gap had seemingly drawn them

closer together. To brother Jim, brother Tom had never seemed the aggravated nuisance that

little:brothers usually appear in the eyes of older brothers. Jim had looked with amused toler-ance on Tom's wildest pranks, and as for Tom

And Tom had been left in Jim's care while the father and not overstong mother went abroad for the latter's health. It was

a hot summer, and Tom was convalescing from a severe case of measles, and so Jim thought it wise to pack him off to a little village that nestled

and in a position to add his petition to hers.

He was such a delightful boy, she wrote, and

he would make the hours at Greycrag seem so he would make the hours at Greydrag seem so much less lonesome. Saving for the presence of a maiden aunt she was quite alone there, her father and mother having gone to California to take an invalid sister of the latter. Besides she

was sure the altitude of Greverag was quite cer

tain to hasten the return of Tommy's strength. She hoped this was not taking a liberty, but she

What could Brother Jim do? He wrote s

qualified acceptance of this letter of invitation

him. She mustn't tolerate him if he proved to be

Miss Laura Garman briefly acknowledge

Brother Jim's letters, promising to faithfully abide by all its conditions, and thanking Jim for

ousehold, and, as his many letters set forth

was having the time of his life. At least half of

She's just the one girl for you, Jim," he wrote

in one of his daily screeds, for Tom had become quite a letter writer. It may have been brought

about by his weakened health and possibly took

the place of some more boyish occupation, but it was true that he had Brother Jim hustling in the

You'd make a stunin couple. Don't think Ime

trother Tom for his kind wishes for his matri-

e quite impossible for him to get away just at

And then one day the letter with the familia

handwriting was a little bulkier than usual. When he opened the envelope a photograph

and earnestly. Brother Tom wasn't so far wrong when he praised this gentle-faced girl. Brother

"I've bin fishing for bullheads in the pool,"
Brother Tom began, "and cot two—and one coi
me. It didn't hurt mutch and Laura tied it up
with her handkercheef. Ide know about bull

heads horns next time. I am sending you Laura's picthure. She don't know it. I begged it from

But Brother Jim seemed in no hurry to have

the framing contract carried out. The picture lingered on his desk just where he could eatch sight of it whenever he chose to look up.

sight of it whenever he chose to look up.

"Dear Brother Tom," he wrote in reply, "I am sorry the builhead horned you. No doubt if you were a builhead you would have done the same. I remember having some experience with bull-heads myself, but there was no charming young woman's handkerchiefs to bind my wounds. By the way, that portrait you sent to have framed reflects credit on your taste. Miss Laura deserves all your praise. She is a beautiful girl—and I am sure she is as good as she is beautiful. Two days later Brother Tom's reply was re-

Two days later Brother Tom's reply was received. It was unusually brief, but to the point.

"Brother Jim," he wrote. "I showed your letter to Miss Laura. My, how she blushed. Say, can't you come up next week. There's going to be a big church pienic. Come sure."

praises, and then picked up the letter.

ed out. It was a portrait of an unusually pretty girl. Of course, this must be Laura Gar-man. Brother Jim looked at the portrait long

placed the photograph on the desk where he d use it as confirmation of Brother Tom's

sure she would like you too. On my account, corse. Cant you come down for a day or two?

monial welfare, and assure him that it wou

lin. Laura likes me so well that Ime pretty

deavor to keep up with his busy corresp

And Brother Jim, greatly amused, wou

ceding to her request.

little brot

-well, there were few heroes of childish rou

oving brother.

"Dear Brother Jim: This is a verry nice place and I am enjoyin' it accordingly. We are about a mile from the village and the road is good and Miss Laura and I drive over twice a day. Miss

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The organ-grinder in the street plays on A simple tune a few but care to mark, And presently away from sight he's go And then a better strain in that I hark!

And also better vision comes to view; I follow him to sunny Italy.
I see him on the hills 'neath skies of blue, With gaze of love across the sunset's sea!

And in his heart a sweet assurance springs, That in that golden land is wealth to spare, And like a bird, ambition spreads its wings, And carries him to live and labor there! WILLIAM BRUNTON.

"IN THE LITTLE OLD TOWN." "McGuffey's New Fifth Reader "-

Found in some dusty nook; Dog's-eared and worn and tattered-A vellowed, faded book With checkered cotton cover Of careful stitch and fold Let's turn the ragged pages And see what it may hold.

They've raised the schoolroom window-My, but the sky is blue! And there's a pigeon strutting With melancholy coo: And over there a hillside Where leafy, spreading trees Wave arms in useless summons With every passing breeze.

Off yonder is an orchard-Don't you catch the perfume And hear the teacher thank us For that big bunch of bloom? The buzzing sounds of study And writing-can't you hear? And see where all the bad boys Have good seats at the rear?

Now, let your head drop slowly And look away—away— Straight through the open window, Through all the miles of day, Across the sighing meadow And down the merry brook, Which babbles of its travels Through tempting field and nook.

The old school bell! You hear it? And don't it bring to you The lazy early mornings When flowers dripping dew Smiled knowingly, and flaunted Their banners in your way?

It's all in this Fifth Reader 's all in this Fifth Reads.
Which you have found today.
—W. D. Nesbit.

ANOTHER "DAY'S WORK."

I know that the new day will bring For me no unaccustomed thing, Its hours for me no triumph bless, No sudden splendor of success.

And yet each day, I know not why, I see that glory in the sky Gladly as if it hailed me to high adventure, strange and new.

Even when against the radiant skies see the grim Machine Shops rise Where I the toilsome day shall spend In strong, hard work to little e

With plumes of smoke immense and black Voluming from each towering stack, So stera, so dark, so sharply drawn, My heart leaps up to greet the dawn !

- S. H. Kemper, in McClure'

DOWN BY ROTHER RIVER. Down by Rother River, how the plovers dip and

Whirring from the tussocks when a shepherd

wanders by, Down by Rother River as it winds along to Rye. Like a slow and drowsy snake the brimming

In among the grassy flats, below a wooded steep, Down by Rother River, where long since I tended sheep.

Young I was and lonesome, but when lambing time was done Pleasant was the life I led from rise to set of sun

Thinking of the sweetest maid that lad had ever When my flock was folded I would loiter by the

Till her work was over, and we'd ramble arm-in-Down by Rother River where the windless air

was warm. When my sheep had gone astray one dark and snowy night.

All alone she came to seek me with a lantern's Down by Rother River where she slipped and sank from sight.

Lonesome, lonesome now I live, and lonesome

Far away from Newenden, and all the fields that lown by Rother River as it winds along to Rye

MV GARDEN.

I had a little garden ifficient for my needs. I forked it and I boed it I rolled it and I mowed it And finally I sowed it

I had a little kitten.

A thing of stealthy grace, It joined an obligate With others of its race At night in my esparto,

It made each young tomato
A favorite scratching place. Yet several seeds surviving

When tender slugs caressed them I sprinkled them with soot; I washed them and top-dressed them Till writhing worms possessed them And took them in the root.

But one unique tomato Rewarded my employ; A lad crept up to get it, To steel my tawny joy, Where in the sun I set it-He got it, and he ate it,

I only got the boy.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods; There is a rapture on the lonely shore; There is society, when none intrudes, By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

Brother Jim secowied darkly. Then he chuckled. What a boy! The idea of his showing the i-tter. What must the girl think of the liberty a took? Still, there wasn't anything really rude about it. But he must be more careful when he wrote hereafter. Then he sent Tom a short note, in which he said it would be impossible for him to attend the church piculo.

church picnic.

A few days later Brother Tom wrote in a some

A few days later Brother Tom wrote in a somewhat melancholy tone. He wan't feeling quite so well, he guessed he missed his mother—and his father, too, and maybe he was homesick. He wanted to see Brother Jim so much. But if Brother Jim conduct come, would he send his photograph. It would be some comfort, anyway. Brother Jim was considerably alarmed over this epistic. This precious young brother musm't have a relapse. That would never do. So he hastily wrote an encouraging note to Brother Tom, in which Brother Tom was advised to cheer up and be a man—and with the note he forwarded his photograph.

The answer came back promptly, and it was again to the point.

"I shode your picthoor to Miss Laura and she liked it. She made me mad the when she said you was better looking than me. N. b. I told her it flatered you, Can't you come up Saturday?"

Saturday?"

Brother Jim scowled again and laughed again. Really, this scallawag of a youngster wasn't to be trusted with anything. Still, if Miss Garman had any sense of humor she must find him amusing. Then he looked up suddenly at Miss Garman's portrait, and it seemed as if a smile was hovering about the pretty mouth.

And then came another disquieting letter from Brother Tom.

And then came another disquieting letter from Brother Tom,

"There's a fellow hanging round here that I don't like," Tom wrote. "It seems Miss Laura met him somewhere and he came to see her cos he tound out her father was away. Thats the way it seems to me. He's got snaky eyes and a little black mustash and he laffs a grate deal. I don't reely think that Miss Laura likes him much. But he's got such a way of smilln' and sayin' soft things. I'll bet he is no good. He called me a cub the other day and Miss Laura dident like it. Im going to look after her the best I kno how, but I wisht I was a little older."

Two days later another disquieting letter

girl notwithstandin.' She has the prittiest brown hair, and such depe darke eyes, and such a sweet way of speekin'. And they have a butiful home. Its on a hill and you can see miles around it. From my window I can catch site of the lake thru a gap in the hills. It's a verry nice lake tho not depe enufit to drown me—and Laura's father owns it. They say he is pritty rich. Mr. Rummidge—he sells books in the vilage and lets you borrow them for too sents a day—says Laura's father is a vilage Creeses. It tells about Creeses somewhere in a book and he was the richest man in the State, but I think he is dead now. I gess you must have heard about him. He was a Two days later another disquieting letter reached Brother Jim.

"That felow is comin more than ever," Tom informed him. "I think there must be sumthing fassinating about him, cause Miss Laurs don't seemable to tell him he ain't wanted here. He man in the State, but I think he is dead now. I gess you must have heard about him. He was a hystorykal carackter. I wish you was here Brother Jim. We'd have grate times. Laura's most as good as a boy for havin' fun. Thare I heer her callin'. The Dook is a-champin on his bit and waitin' impashent at the cassel gait. That's the way Laura talks. She's most as good as a play actor. Aunt Emmyline says Lauras romantick. So I must close. Write just as soon as you hear from papa and mamma. From your loving brother. "Tom." seemable to tell film ne ain't wanted here. He is in a awful hurry, too. I guess he is afrade her father will come home unexpeckted. He bet my life he is no good. I wish I could talk to sumboddy. But there's no use specking to Miss Laura's aunt. All she thinks about is house. keepin and hired girls. N. b. he called me a cul twice agane."

The very next day brought the third disquiet "We were out riding today." Brother Tom ex plained, "and I was gettin' in the little seat behind and I guess he didn't kno how sharp my ears is. Its like that with measels sumtimes I spose. Annyway I heard a lot that he said and what do you think? He wants Miss Laura to run away and marry him. You ought to have heard him beg her. Ain't it a shaim? Sutch a nice girl and nobody to sho her what a misstake she is making. Annyway I know the follow is afrade of her father, cos he said as mutch arrage of her rather, one he said as muten—and someboddy ought to find out about him rite away cos its Friday nite he wants her to go." Brother Jim looked at the letter long and earnestly and the frown on his handsome face deepened. Then he pulled a pad of blank tele-

They are waiting for him at the village station Miss Laura in the pony phaeton and Brothe Tom on the platform. and Brother Tom grabbed him and drew him

wise to pack him off to a little village that nestied in the woods of the upper Hudson, where he was sure to receive the best of care at the home of a superannuated bookkeeper of the firm of which James Thornton was the newly admitted junior member. And it was from Bookkeeper Rarclay's home that Miss Laura Garman had fairly kidnapped him. True, she wrote a model to the lim in which she requested the lean of "This is my big brother, Miss Laura," he cried with a tremor of pride, and Brother Jim found himself bundled in beside the pretty girl, while Brother Tom sat up on the little seat beh "We have been expecting you so long and so anxiously—at least one of us has," said the pretty girl with a quick blush, "that it seems quite Imletter to Jim, in which she requested the loan of his young kinsman, but before his answer could be received she had him installed at Greyerag,

had never seen a boy who charmed her quite as much-perhaps because he reminded her of a for a stroll to the little lake.
"Well?" said Brother Tom as they trudged

down the shadowy pathway between the trees.
"Well?" echoed Brother Jim. "Nice, isn't she?'

she must promptly return Tom when she tired of Did I make it too strong about her?" rude or unmanageable. And he would ask it as a particular favor if she would at once communi-"Is this a confidential conversation?"
quired Brother Jim with a short laugh.

cate to him any infraction of conduct of which Tom might be guilty. "Being so very much the youngest of the family," he wrote, in conclu-"It is," Brother Tom replied. "And not a word to be repeated to any third youngest of the family," he wrote, in conclusion, "I fear that we fail to realize how thor party? " Not a word." oughly he is spoiled. No doubt you will find "Well, then," said Brother Jim, "you didn't

this out very soon. The moment you do, kindly return him to Mr. Barclay, to be left until called make it strong enough." Whereat Brother Tom landed a heavy blow from a puny fist in the midst of Brother Jim's Good old Jimmy!" he cried.

And then it was that Brother Jim put a heavy hand on Brother Tom's shoulder. "See here," he gruffly said, "where is that So Brother Tom was ensconced in the Garman each epistle was given up to this theme, while the other half was devoted to the charms of Miss

lack-mustached fellow with the snaky eyes?"
"Oh, I just made him up," said Brother Tom. And Brother Jim suddenly laughed .- W. R Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Poutb's Department.

MATILDA IN THE BARN.

The barn's the bestest place on earth in sun when it rains; The drops make kind of corkscrews on the dusty

window panes! Our feet sound loud as anything, in walking on the floor, And Clem and me we telephone through knot-

holes in the door! We peep in at the horses, and they always turn

around, And chew, and chew, and chew, with such funny, crunchy sound, And their eyes are kind as kind can be. I like

them that way best, Just without the little shutters that they wear when they are dressed. Their clothes are hanging near them, and they're

proud of them, perhaps, Though they're nothing but suspenders, buckles, chains and little straps.

There's one whose name is Lady, but the rest

of them are hims, And they all make snorting noises, just like The hav is warm and prickly, and the dust gets

in your nose, And on the beams above you sit the pigeons, al her yes erday. I want you to get it framed up nice and charge it to pa. Then when she says, 'What did you do with my pietchoor, Tommy?' Ile say Ime getin' it framed. Can't you come up and see a fellow, Brother Jim? N. b. it don't in rows. They are brown, and white and purple, but you can't get near to pat, Though I think they ought to let you, 'cause they purr just like a cat.

But for shding, and for hiding, and for snuggling in a nest. The hay 's the bestest thing on earth-and I

stumped all the rest!
They stumped me to go down the aboot; I wasn't stumped by them;
I beat them all at sliding—excepting only Clem!

But though the barn's the bestest place in sum mer for a game, You find that in the winter it isn't just the same It isn't that it's lonely, and it isn't that it's cool, But Clement's down at Newport, at Mr. Home

Then I watch the lilac bushes, for I'll tell you what I've found—
when all the buds grow purple, and the leaves
get big and round;
They shut up Mr. Someone's school, as quick as
quick can be,

A Fortunate Delay.

Tottie was quite an old dog; his hair was rough, his eyes were bleary, and his legs were "wobbly." His days of usefulness were over, but he was still the idol of the Brown family; and now that he could no longer crunch bones, it became an unwritten law that some one should cut up his food in amall, easily swallowed pieces. Likewise, since he could no longer run, some one took him out each day, at the end of a string; and since he was no longer useful as a watchman, the two Brown girls, Eisle and Jennie, made a soft bed for him in a corner of their room. Tottle was asthmatic, sleeping restlessly and breathing heavily, and Jonnie often arose in the early hours to see that he was comfortable.

They were all prepared for his approaching end, and after serious consultation, the family decided that he should not die in pain. At the first sign of collapse, a merciful dose of chloroform would be more humane than to let him lie and suffer.

"The old fellow'll give us plenty of warning," said Frank. "He'll roll over on his side, curl up his legs, and turn up his eyes. He'll try to care!

"The old reliow'll give us plenty of warning," said Frank. "He'll roll over on his side, curl up his legs, and turn up his eyes. He'll try to crawl over into a corner; that's the way they do; then it's all up, and it's best to help him out of the world."

So it is hardly to be woudered at, that when Jennie, awakended one night by a queer grasp-ing sound, arose and saw Tottle in a bunch upon nine, swardings on high by a quoti greeping sound, arose and saw Tottle in a bunch upon the floor, she awoke Elsie in an agony of alarm.

The poor old dog certainly seemed in a pit able state, and Elsie and Jennie looked at each other state, and histe and Jennie looked at each other in dismay. It was one of those rare occasions when Mr. and Mrs. Brown had left the young ones. They had gone to stop over night with a friend in the city, and Frank was at college, and here was Tottle—dying, perhaps!

Jennie looked at the clock. It was long after

"I'll hunt for some chloroform," she said: "there may be some in mother's medicine of Wait here, Elsie; I'll be back in a moment." Slipping on her dressing-gown, Jennie ran across the hall, but soon returned, shaking her head.

"There's none to be found. What shall we

"If only Frank were here, we could send him to town for it," said Elsie. "Tottie seems to be in a bad way." " Maybe there's some across the street at the hospital," said Jennie, making a hasty tollet. "I'll run over and see." As she opened the front door, Patrick, the night

ratchman, came alongside.
"Whativer's the mather?,'he asked. He had known the Brown family from infancy. Jenny

they were out of chloroform at the hospital, and the gir's were at their wits' end.

The Browns lived on the outskirts of a country village, and the nearest drug store was at least two mies away. It was useless to wake the servants, who would sleepily refuse to go. Still more u-eless to rouse Miss Cornwall, their governess, who would peremptorily order them to bed. There was only one thing for them to do; to leave Patrick in charge, and slip away to the village themselves. It was a daring thing at that hour, for the road was dark and lonely; but as Jennie afterward explained, it was a case of life and death. So these brave little maidens set out, escaping by the back door, so Patrick wouldn't rouse the house if he missed them.

They ran most of the way, frightened at the very sound of their own footsteps. Fortunately the night was warm, and the moon lit up the dark places, and, having each other for company,

it was not as lonely as usual.

But all their trouble went for nothing; after rousing the druggist and explaining their need, they found there was not a drop of chloroform in "But you mustn't go home alone." said the

good man, and calling his own retriever, he went

around his venerable neck, Elsle following suit.
Tottie blinked and actually smiled over the stration. He barked good-by to the big retriever, who barked back, while the girls sho hands with the good-natured druggist. Then they all went to bed once more, and Tottle was carefully tucked up and left to slumber blis little dreaming how near he had been to his last sleep.—Amy Sutphen, in N. Y. Tribune.

His Idea of Prayer.

Harold, the five-year-old son of the Presby terian minister of Dayton, Ky., was being pre-pared for bed. He had spent a very active day at coasting, and was weary and very sleepy. "Now, Harold, kneel down by mamma and say

"But, mamma—" half asleep, with his head of her shoulder.

er snoulder.
"Be mamma's good boy, now," coaxingly.
"Thank God for all His goodness to you." But Harold was asleep.

His mamma gently aroused him. "Harold. His mamma gently aroused him. "Harold, don't be naughty. Be a good boy, now, and than't Jesus for the nice home you have, the warm clothing and fire to keep you warm, and a mamma and papa to love you. Think of the poor little boys who are hungry and cold tonight, no mamma to love them, no warm bed to go to, and

"But, mamma," interrupted the sleepy boy, roused to a protest, "I think them's th' fellers that ort to do the prayin'."—Will M. Hundley, in August Lippincott's.

Cream to Burn.

Two little girls were engaged in an animated dacussion as to the merits of their respective

"Well, anyway," said one little maiden in a triumphant tone. "you may have more bedro than we have, but we have more cream than you do. We have enough for our cereal every single

"Pooh!" said the other, "that's nothing. We own a Jersey cow, and we get a whole co cream twice every day.—Lippincott's.

Historical.

-Exile, widowhood and the tragic death of her only son in South Africa have endowed Eugenie de Montijo, the granddaughter of the Scotch merchant Kirkpatrick, with a majesty which, though sorrowful, is far superior to any which she ever possessed in the days of her greatest magnificence at the Tuileries. The aspect of the once beautiful, brilliant and suaspect of the once beautiful, with the and infirm and aged consort of Napoleon III. is sufficient to excite commiscration even in the hearts of the bitterest enemies of the Bonaparte regime. To such an extent is this the case that when she such an extent is this the case that when she first visited Paris again a few years ago the mob of men and women who had assembled at the railroad station terminus to hoot and hiss her on her arrival, for her alleged responsibility in the disastrous war of 1870, made way respectfully for her, the men baring their heads and the women murmuring pitifully: "Oh, is cauvre femme," (Oh, the poor woman), while this wreck of former spiendor, beauty and elegance imped feebly to her carriage.

her carriage.

—The Princess Mathilde, who completed her eighty-third year recently, is the daughter of the Great Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome King of Westphalia. When the Princess Mathilde was born the ex-Emperor had still nearly a year to live. For a brief time, therefore, they were contemporaries. Sixtn.

And summer comes—and Clementi—to the hay loft and to me!

—Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Youth's Companion.

A Fortunate Delay.

Tottle was quite an old dog; his hair was rough, his eyes were bleary, and his legs were "wobbly."

His days of usefulness were over, but he was still the idel of the Brown family; and now that he could no longer crunch bones, it became an unwritten law that some one should out up his delay.

A Fortunate Delay.

Years ago the Princess was engaged to marry her cousin, the future "Napoleon III. But for the Boulogne fiasce and the consequent relegation of the Princes to Ham the union would have taken place and the Princess might have been an ex-empress to-day. At the same time she was only one removed from another throne. Queen victoria was then unmarried. Through Wurtemberg and Brunsville.

The princess was engaged to marry her cousin, the future "Napoleon III. But for the Boulogne fiasce and the consequent relegation of the Princes to Ham the union would have taken place and the Princess might have been an ex-empress to-day. At the same time she was only one removed from another throne. Queen berg and Brunsville.

The princess was engaged to marry her cousin, the future "Napoleon III. But for the Boulogne fiasce and the Princess might have been an ex-empress to-day. At the same time she was only one removed from another throne. Queen day of the princess descends from George II.'s "Fred," and is a cousin of King Edward VII.

—Henry Hudson, an Englishman, salling

Edward VII.

—Henry Hudson, an Englishman, salling under Dutch service, for the purpose for finding a new route to India, chanced to enter the river now bearing his name. His reports of an abundance of fur-bearing sanimals in the newly-discovered region inspired the Dutch fur-traders to send a ship there to secure supplies of fur. The traders built a camp on any island naming it, after the Indian tribe inhabiting that region, Manhattan. The little camp was the beginning of New York. All the region found by Hudson and called New Netherland was governed by the Dutch West India Company. As the selfish and greedy company had many other things on hand, the colony was badly governed.

—The Cretan Exploration Fund has received \$6000 from an anonymous donor, and still wants \$10.000 more. When the palace of Knossos is exhausted several other important sites are at the disposal of the fund. The question would seem to rise, Where are these priceless treasures

the disposal of the fund. The question would seem to rise, Where are these priceless treasures going, and to whom do they belong? Such things as the statuettes of goddesses recently found are at the very beginning of fine art, according to the London Chronicle, and infinitely more valuable than the "treasure trove" about which Dr. Arthur Evans has recently been giving witness. The serpents held by these goddesses are of especial interest. The serpent has been, of course, the symbol of the physician from time immemorial. In the Babylonian account of creation, as it appears in Genesis, the serpent is also the symbol of wisdom, and it is yet to be shown how the idea reached Crete, which it evidently did, judging by these latest finds, before dently did, judging by these latest finds, befor the birth of Moses and before the writing of

Actes and Queries.

GRAPE FRUIT.—"K R.": The pomelo, or grape fruit, belongs botanically to the citrus family along with the lemon and orange. The tamily along with the lemon and orange. The fruit most common in market is about the size of an orange and of a lighter yellow color. It is valued chiefly as a breakfast fruit, and is eaten with or without sugar, in the same manner as oranges. Marmalade is also made from it. The fruit has a bitter acid pulp and juice that to some tastes is very palatable and refreshing. According to analysis reported by the California station ing to analysis reported by the California station known the Brown family from infancy. Jenny explained.

"Shure, the law has to kill him; lave him to me, an' git the chloryform."

Much relieved, Jennie went on her errand. But more nearly approaches oranges in the amount of sugar and acid it contains than lemons. The pomelo has lately been made the subject of a bulletin by H. H. Hume of the Florida, station. According to Professor Hume the oldest name for the fruit and the one commonly used by hosticulturists in posmile. Conv. used by horticulturists is pomelo. Com-mercially, however, the fruit is more generally known as grape fruit. This name is thought to have originated from the fact that the fruit grows in clusters like grapes. Another name some-times used for the fruit is shaddock. This term however, is more properly applied to very large pyriform or necked varieties, that are seldom

pyriform or necked varieties, that are seldom seen in market. These large varieties often weigh fifteen pounds or more and to American tastes are of inferior quality.

THE DRUG HABIT.—"Sufferer": Nerve tonics, blood purifiers, sleep producers, and especially laxatives, are consumed by the gallon and the hundredweight. The primary effect of any of these poisonous mixtures is seemingly good; the nervous fidgets, the "tired fecling," the insomnia nervous fidgets, the "tired fecling," the insomnis or the constipation is constantly relieved by the first few doses. Naturally, when the symptom return, as they are bound to do, the sufferet turns again to the bottle or the pill box. Again anyously—at least one of us has," said the pretty girl with a quick blush, "that it seems quite impossible that you are really here—doesn't it, Tommy?"

"He looks real to me," replied the smiling Brother Tom as he landed a heavy thump on Brother Jim's broad shoulder.

And how delightfully pleased this pretty girl seemed! Was it an assumed delight? He looked around at Tommy and caught him grinning.

And what a charming little feast they had, and what a charming little feast they had, and what a charming little instress of the household the fair girl made.

And after dinner Brother Tom drew Brother Jim away from the lovely presence and took him for a stroll to the little lake.

"We have been expecting you so long and so good man, and calling his own retriever, he went back with them.

"Patrick may have to shoot the poor beast," he said, as they neared the house. His dog gave he said, as they neared the house. His dog gave he said, as they neared the house. His dog gave habit is forming, until at last the fetters are forged and a new "drug fiend" is created. The nervous, the sleepless and the neurasthenic are form drugs or from alcohol. Their very disease of the very old.

"He's all right," said Patrick, with a grin. "Up to some of his old tricks, I guess, playin' dead an' the likes o' that. He was holdin' of his paw, kind o' limp; I think he'd been slapin' on it. But whin I said: 'Git up, Tottie,' he got up as siry as the youngest." "Dear old Tottle!" and Jennie cast her arms or to deficient secretion of the digestive juices, or to a sluggish liver, are often miraculously relieved by properly directed physical exercises. The overfat, also, are good subjects for "reduc ing cures" by dieting and exercise, and so are the gouty and those suffering in other ways from what is called, rightly or wrongly, the "uric-acid

> CANNIBALS. - "Theodore": Cannibalism is still in existence. The Jessup Exploring Expedition, which has recently returned to New York the Kolyma district. They are altogether car ivorous in their habits of diet. A hideous cus tom which prevails among them is that of tak-ing the lives of those who become old and infirm. This custom prevails among other flesh-eating peoples, but has never been reported as prevaler among any tribe or nation of people who are ab tainers from flesh foods. An Asiatic tribe of flesh-eaters among whom this custom prevailed went further, taking the lives of relatives who happened to fall sick from disease as soon as the use was found to be serious. This people added the still more hideous custom of eating their friends and relatives after taking their lives. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—"Rustie": The dog is the most widely distributed of the dome tie animals. He lives in the lowly hut of the African savage and is the companion of the Green-land Esquimaux, the most northern inhabitants of the world. He is, in fact, the inseparable companion of man and is found wherever the human race exists. His habitat is thus extended further north and further south than that of any ther domestic animal. The hen embrace nearly all the world, and its range wor great as that of the dog if it extended farther north and south; but it is found north of the Arctic Circle only in Norway and Sweden, and is as yet lacking in the southern part of South America, except where the Scotch have settled in Patagonia. Travelers throughout the most of Africa and India and in many little-known parts Africa and India and in many little-known parts of the world can usually add chickens to their food resources without difficulty; but there are some large islands, like New Guinea, where the hen is not found, and more than half of Austfaha titute of this animal.

RADIUM AND ITS ENERGY .- " J. L.": It has been shown that radium generates enough en-ergy to melt half its own weight of ice per hour; and scientists, puzzled to account for the source of this energy, have surmised that it is derived the radium from the surrounding air, by of the air. Prof. J. J. Thomson, however, shows that this is no explanation; for a portion of radium enclosed in a block of ice would melt some of it, which shows that the air and radium together in the cavity give out heat as a whole! Hence any heat derived by the radium from the air would be lost by the air. Professor Thomson suggests that allotropic changes in the radium ule may take place, accompanied by an evolution of energy.

Brilliants.

Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them,
Fair the fall of songs
When the singer sings them.
Still they are carolled and said— On wings they are carried.

After the singer is dead

And the maker buried.

Low as the singer lies Songs of his far

The swains together,
And when the West is red
With the sunset embers,
The lover lingers and sings
And the maid remembers. id remembers. —Robert Louis Stevenson

Home Dres making.



4491 Woman's Bertha, 4492 Girl's Costume 32, 36 and 40 bust.

Woman's Berthu in Three Diffe e it Styles.

Berthas make a marked feature of the season and are to be noted upon most of the latest and smartest gowns. The designs here given offer a wide variety and are all graceful and smart. In addition to being ornamental they can often be made to serve the double end of modernizing a bodice that has become slightly passe, as they can be relied upon to give the broad-shouldered effect demanded by fashion.

No. 1 is, made in handkerchief style and falls in deep points, the fullness forming folds which give an effect of plaits.

No. 2 is circular and elongated at the front to form the stoles that are so much liked, and is extended over the shoulders. No. 2 is simply circular and falls in soft ripples at

its lower edge.

As illustrated they are all made from lace, finished with bands of batiste fancy stitched, but various other materials are equally appropriate. No. 1 is cut in two pieces and can be made to close at the shoulders or at both front and back. No. 2 closes at the front. No. 3

both front and back. No. 2 closes at the front. No. 2 closes at the front as illustrated, but can be made to close at the front if preferred.

The quantity of material required is, for No. 1, 1 yard 18 inches wide or 1 yard 21 inches wide; for No. 2, 4 yards 18 inches wide or 4 yards 21 inches wide; for No. 3, 1 yard 18 inches wide or 5 yards 21 inches wide.

The pattern, 491, is cut in three sizes, small corresponding to 35-inch bust measure: medium corresponding to 36-inch bust measure and large, corresponding to 40-inch bust measure.

The costume. 4492.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation on which the shield is arranged. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the front is laid in tuck plaits, which extend from the shoulders to the belt, where they blouse becomingly. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season, that are snug at the shoulders and form full puffs above the wrists. The skirt is cut in five gores and is finished by a circular flounce that intensifies the flare.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards \$2\$ inches wide. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards \$4\$ for shield and collar.

The pattern, 4492, is cut in sizes for girls of \$, 10, 12 and 14 years of age. Girl's Costume, 4492.

and 14 years of age.



4494 Russian Coat, 4493 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. 32 to 40 bust.

22 to 30 waist.

22 to 40 bust.

Woman's Five-Gored Skirt in Sidewalk

Length, with Inverted Plaits in

Back. 4493.

The skirt is cut in five gores, which are so shaped as to fit with perfect snugness about the hips, while they flare freely and gracefully below the knees. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits and can be stitched as illustrated or simply pressed flat, as preferred. The upper edge can be finished with a belt or cut in dip outline and underfaced or bound. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 44 inches wide or 34 yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 3 yards 44 or 24 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern, 483, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 25, 28,

The pattern, 4493, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Weman's Russian Coat with Applied Box Plaits. 4494.
Long coats are much in vogue and gain favor with each succeeding week. This one is made in Russian style and is well adapted both to the entire suit and the general wrap. The model is made of black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, but all cost and suit aterials, both silk and wool, are equally appropri-

The coat consists of a blouse portion, that is made from an exploration of the North Pacific, reports the discovery of several tribes which have not heretofore been described. The largest of these is known as the "Yukghirs," who occupy the Victoria of the service of t belt. The skirt includes applied piaits, that form continuous lines with the blouse and is laid in inverted piaits at the centre back, which provide graceful fullness. The right front laps over the left to close in double-breasted style beneath the edge of to close in double-breasted style beneath the edge of the plait. The sleeves are box plaited from the elbows to the shoulders, so providing the snug fit required by fashion, but form full puffs at the wrists, where they are finished by flare cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 69 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4491, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38

ern, 4494, is cut in sizes for a 32. 34. 36, 38



4495 Girl's Costum 6 to 12 yrs.

Girt's Costume. ,4495. The frock consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is made over a fitted body lining which is faced to form the yoke. The backs are pisin and gathered at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked to yoke depth and pouch well over the belt. The sleeves are tucked from shoulders to elbows and form full puffs below that point. The skirt is cut in five gores and laid in inverted plaits at centre back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 53 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide or 23 yards 52 inches wide, with 13 yards 27 or 3 yards 44 inches wide for yoke and trimming.

The pattern, 449s, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 The frock consists of the waist and the skirt. The orn, 4495, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 The pattern, 4495, 1 and 12 years of age.

and 12 years of age.

Weeman's Bleuse Waist. 4496.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. The waist consents of the foundation, that is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front, the fronts and the back. The back is tucked in groups that extend for its entire length, and give tapering lines of the figure, the fronts in narrow tucks at the centre and again at the shoulders, where they extend to yoke depth, with wider tucks between the two which serve to outline the centre and give a vest effect. The sleeves are plain, anug above the elbows and full below, with straight cuffs. At the neck is a stock with a turn over in clerical style.

The quantity of material required for the medit mane is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide.

The pattern, 466, is feut in sizes for a 22, 34, 36, 38 and 48-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSAGE SETTS PLOUGH-WAY Restor. Mass.

The Horse.

Galt of a Draft Horse.

The ability to trot weil is not generally considered a valuable attribute for a draft horse, as it is claimed that to walk well is a much more useful achievement. Good trotting action, however, is not only valuable in itself, but it also brings with it many other qualities such as activity, style, balance of

desirable in any class of horses.

The draft horse in trotting should go level, straight and regular, for any deviations from these qualities are usually evidences of unsoundness or the absence of a balanced conformation. The legs, both fore and hind, should flex freely at the hocks and knees, for a rigidness of move-ment of these is indicative of defects of some kind. A stilted hock action is much too common in draft horses and is very often due to the fact that the hock is not properly set, as may be observed in all hind legs that are too straight. Such are usually lacking in reach and power.

We have in the past always contended that no names were better suited for the American trotter than American Indian names, many of which are full of music and full of meaning, says the Horse Re view. But it appears that we may h to take this back. Here are a few Inddian names taken recently from the official poster of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, Indian Territory, prepared by the Dawes commission: Excellent Love, Ugly Bogle, Cora Tuggle, Indian Territory Spears, Chick and Chow (twins), Okla and Spears, Chick and Chow (twins), Okla and Homa. Hate, Fold, Mealey Tecumseh, Hily Wolf, Lying Hampton, Sweet Magnolia Brown, Sweetann Cole, Saily Brate Smith, (born Found of July), Pleas Jonathan Kieth, Eplurious Guest, Fancy Nora Brown, Nervus Jackson, Always Billy, Dethadne Watts, Dicy Jiggets, June Love. Philosophers, who have studied the Indian magnetic of the contact with nivilizations. question, affirm that contact with civilization has done nothing for the red man but corrupt him. When we ponder the difference between Osceola and Dicy Jiggets and between Minnehaha and Dethadne Watts we are ready to believe it.

Mildred L., at 12 to 1, won the Missouri stakes for two-year-olds at six furlongs by two lengths at Delmar, July 30. Wreath of Ivy beat the favorite, Orient, for second place by a half-length. Mildred L. got away fourth, fell to sixth place at the quarter and laid there till the stretch was reached, where she got her speed, passing the horses on the front and winning easily. In the third race, Ancke was winning easily twenty yards from the wire, when E. Austin gave ner a cut with the whip which caused her to stop and kick. She finished second

Trilby Direct (2.062), by Direct, the fastest green pacer of the year, is out of Bessie Wilkes, by Sable Wilkes. There is a decided Cal fornia flavor about her pedigree

It is announced that Pilot Russell, an was recently given away to a man in Elyria, O. As Harold was twenty years old the season that he got Pilot Russell, and Miss Russell was also twenty years old when she produced him, Pilot Russell, according to Professor Redfield's theory of old age as a speed factor, should be the fastest trotter and most successful sire that Miss Russell produced by Harold. His only standard performer, however, is Puss Russell, tincup record 2.271. Perhaps, though, with more age, he may prove more successful.

Major Delmar defeated The Abbot in the match race for a purse of \$2500 at Island Park, Albany, N. Y.

in 2.083. Previous track record, 2.091.

Those engaged in the breeding industry shouldn't be discouraged because the horse market is dull. It is always so at this time

The feature of the third day of the July meet of the Woonsocket Driving Park, July 30, was the 2.20 pace in which the favorite, Ada D., was defeated by Brookdale Girl. The favorite took the first heat easily, but Brookdale Girl came up strong in the second heat, and after winning it took the third and fourth without difficulty.

Breeding isn't everything in a horse. Good care and training adds dollars to his market value

Give the horse a bath occasionally during this hot weather. By bathing the shoulders and keeping the collars clean, many cases of galded shoulders might be prevented.

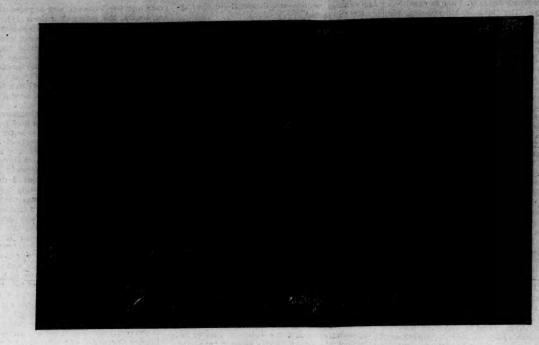
It has been announced that John A McKerron (2.051) will start against his record at the Brighton Beach (Ohio) meeting. There is also a chance that Lou Dillon will go against time at the same meeting.

Maine Farming Notes.

Our crops here in Maine are just booming, and trying hard to make amends for the setback of May and June. Most crops, such as the cereals, are nearly up to an average. Oats and barley, especially, are looking finely at this date. July 20.

The hay crop will average better than was looked for at an earlier date. Think the State will average three-fourths of a full crop, and the quantity is good. But we farmers, as a rule, thought that the grass was later than usual, so delayed to comdays beyond the usual time, also hoping for of the most important results of cultivation better weather. However, the clouds we is the covering of moisture, which is so prevail soon. The farmers here are holding considerable old hay over, which will make up for the loss of a short hay crop. The fields that have been cut are starting up fresh and green, much better than usual at of my orchards, believing it breeds fungi

early frosts destroyed many blossoms, but those that are left are making a fine growth, being large, smooth and quite early. Berries, except blueberries and strawberries, are nearly as plenty here as usual. Black-



"FIRST HAND BITS OF STABLE LORE," BY FRANCIS M. WARE. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

such as clearing of stumps and stones, plowing, cutting bushes, fencing and repairing buildings, etc.

Laborers are scarce and wages high, good men at haying demand from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Lumber is scarce and high, and bids fair to rate high for the year to come. Good horses are well up in the market, and good

milch cows are in demand. Sidney, Me.

This morning, July 25, we sent off to ma ket two hundred dozen sweet corn, which sold at twenty-five cents & dozen.—J. L.

Ellsworth, Worcester County, Mass.

I am convinced there is no truth in the statement that the tuberculin test increases abortion. In fact, to thin out the diseased cows by means of the test tends to improve the general health of the herd. Since adopting the test I have had less than onefourth the amount of abortion that I had before. Another cattle owner, an oppone of the test, has five to ten times as many cases of abortion.—G. H. Ellis, Middlesex County, Mass.

We harvested about \$275 worth of strawberries from one-half acre. Had it not been for the extremely dry spring we would have harvested five hundred bushels per acre.-M. N. Edgerton, Petoskey, Mich.

A farmer may have a good cow, one that pays well for her keeping. Some man comes along that wants a cow; he offers him a good price for her; he sells and deprives himsel of one of the best money-makers he has. If you have a good cow, why not hold on to eighteen-year-old brother to Maud S. (2.082), a right to some of the best he can produce. If you have good animals and implements, don't sell, merely because you are offered a fair price, but hold on to them, unless you do not need them.-Lawrence Ruble, Penn sylvania.

Pullets hatched early in September will lay,in the early spring, and there will be our loss Chiuese goese with horns over their no fear of their disappointing us by not laying in the coming autumn, as we cannot "Of the land birds first to see were the expect them to lay then. Many a March or April-hatched pullet never lays till February. Of course it ought to lay earlier, and it is very easy to say "bad management" if it does not, but it is no good blinking the fact that many of us cannot get pullets to

Among the Orchardists.

I believe that there is a great future for Maine orcharding. We are in the apple belt and can beat the world in size, cold and flavor. If I were going to give advice to a young man about setting an orchard. I would tell him to begin by planting fifty Baldwin trees, twenty-five Gravenstein and the same number of Macintosh Reds. That would be a good starter and of the right sort. Let the Ben Davis strictly alone. I have forty of them, and shall graft them over. They are worthless as an eating apple and our English friends are fast finding it out .- S. H. Dawes, Harrison, Me.

Between 1890 and 1900 seventy million apple trees had been set out in this country. What did it mean, and were we wise to continue? I have one conclusion. It is no use for an orchardist to continue in a haphazard way. It is useless to raise inferior apples and label them No. 1 Baldwins. He nust begin right and continue right. Do not allow two apples to grow where there should be but one. Raise large, clean fruit, with no cider apples or seconds. In that way you will merit confidence and the Maine Baldwin will stand at the head .- Z. A. Gilbert, Augusta, Me.

Cultivate, prune, spray, feed, grade, use attractive packages, believe in yourself and your calling, and make other people believe with and in you. If these conditions are fulfilled, I believe there is not a better business than fruit growing, nor a better place to engage in that business, than right here in Maine.—Prof. W. M. Munson,

Orono, Me. Proper cultivation, proper feeding and spraying are three essentials in successful etter weather for harvesting, for our fruit culture. In orchard culture I usually cultivate both ways with disc harrow, so as to destroy all weeds. For getting close to ice the harvesting fully ten to twelve the trees I use the Morgan grape hoe. One essential to the proper development and maturing of summer and autumn fruits. I am satisfied that frequent cultivation of my his time.

The first crop will not be large, as the crop of clover.—H. A. Chase, Bucks County,

Notes from the Kennebec. It was supposed that the crop in Maine berries bid fair to yield a good crop, and raspberries are quite plenty in some localities, where the soil is not too dry.

The markets are fairly good for all kinds of farm produce. Old potatoes eighty cents per bushel, butter twenty-two cents, eggs twenty-two cents, lard ten to twelve cents, cheese fifteen cents, green peas \$2 per bushel, pork seven to eight cents, hay (old) loose \$14 per ton, pressed hay \$16, straw (loose) \$7, pressed straw \$8.50.

Fall harvesting bids fair to be early, and much work will be done upon the farms, would not make over sixty per cent. But

Corn which came up poorly and somewhat uneven is now making a fast growth and bids fair to make good returns. The potato crop is not so promising in some ocalities, but in the large fields of Aroosook the crop will be large as usual, providing the rust does not injure the crop. All kinds of grain look very promising, and many fields are nearly ready for the harvest.

Oats bid fair to make an extra yield and the kernels are remarkably heavy.

The fruit crop is not large, but the apples are of fine size and smooth up to this date.

Pears are showing fairly well. Grapes medium in size, but not very thickly set. A large area was planted to beans and we are hoping to realize a fair crop; the crop in June looked rather poorly, as some enemy worked upon the plants for about two weeks, but left, and since are making a fine

showing. Garden truck is rather late, but we hope to receive a fair yield.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Homer Davenport, the famous New York cartoonist, is stated to be the owner of the most extensive bird farm in America. He is successfully breeding some of the rarest birds in the world. "I am free to confess," said Mr. J. C. Wood, bird taxidermist of the National Museum, "that Davenport's big bird farm is quite the most extraordinary place of its kind in the United States. The such birds as are rare and difficult to pro duce, and which other fanciers do not have. On the banks and surface of a beautiful lither. The same is true of a good, faithful the lake I beheld the wild waterfowl of horse. Too many people are willing to get every continent thoroughly domesticated—along with most anything. The farmer has tiful to be found on earth, mandarin ducks, pintails running in Indian file, widgeon mallards and the attractive little Cereopsis goose, with his stately carriage and disagreeable voice, like the grunting of swine; also Egyptian geese and geese from India and Terra del Fuego. There were, too, the

> exceedingly 'rare and beautiful Impeyan pheasants, their plumage a perfect blaze of gorgeous color, associating 'harmoniously a prolonged and weird shriek. They invariably give this cry several times about two o'clock in the morning—at that time a terrifying noise. The horned pheasants, or ans, from the Himalayas and Ander son's Kaleege are the only birds of their kind in America. I was shown a yard full of the Indian jungle fowl (Gallus bankiva) the Adam and Eve of our Domestic breeds. Mr. Davenport has paid as high as \$1000 a pair for some of his birds. He is the only person on this side of the Atlantic who is breeding the now nearly extinct old Sussex and Surrey fowls and the ancient Red Dorkings. These three breeds, the first two of which are enormous birds, were the common fowl of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Today they are bred by four families scattered about remote districts of England. Those who still breed the Sussex and Surrey fowls and the Red Dorkings have been doing so for generations, and think so much of the breed that they will not part with them for love or noney. Mr. Davenport had to search all England before he found these survivals of ancient breeds. The old Sussex and Surrev breeds are as large as the largest chins, but have no feathers on the legs. The old Red Dorking is smaller and more napely than the modern Dorking and is a leep buff red throughout.

Argentine butter is becoming a factor in the world's market. In 1900 its exports amounted to about two million pounds; in 1902 they were over nine million, and for 1903 it is believed they will reach twenty million pounds.

A new Cuban tariff allows the importation free of duty of all ewes, also cows suitable for breeding, calves and cows with calves, and high-grade bulls. Other cattle mares and mules pay from \$2 to \$15 Cuban money, which is worth about 92 cents on

Consul Haynes at Rouen, reports that there is a good opening for cornmeal and grits in France, providing the products are put up in secure packages and offered at moderate prices. He says at present twenty-five cents is asked for two pound hoxes, which is certainly an unreasonable price since the duty is less than half a cent a pound. The efforts thus far, he says, have been to intro-

A Clever Rig

everything is in keeping. A harnen, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A house to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will now ish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Perfectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. E. FARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.,

duce corn products to the middle an wealthy classes, whereas he believes that the poorer class, at a moderate price, would consume them in large quantities. The best practice of the American farmer is undoubtedly to feed the corn he raises on his own farm and convert it into meat for shipent abroad rather than to export the corn many fields are nearly ready for the harvest. itself; this would insure the continued fer-Oats bid fair to make an extra yield and tility of the farm. Still in some sections of the corn belt a good market abroad for corn-meal would undoubtedly be acceptable to

> It is sweet to think how much sugar we are using as a nation. We imported in the fiscal year just passed over five billion pounds, valued at over \$100,000,000, the greatest amount ever brought into the country, this in addition to that manufactured from our new beet sugar fields and the cane fields of the South. This local supply has amounted to fully six hundred million pounds, making an average of about seventyounds consumption for each individ-

"Is there good money in apple-growing?" I asked, W.P. Corsa, an apple expert of the pomological division of the Department of Agriculture.

"Aye, there is," he answered, "if you use some brains in the growing." "At the prices apples have been bring-

ing," I said, "some of the growers of late varieties must have made little fortunes?" "Well, yes; still there can be enough de out of a carrier of early apple in the summer to buy a barrel of late apples

"Early apples, then, are profitable? Which is the earliest apple with which you would undertake to construct a paying

" In my opinion the Early Harvest and the Yellow Transparent are the earliest marketable apples, and, in fact, the best apples, but the red apples will make the grower more money. It is a sirgular thing regarding these early apples. Nine men out of ten, either in the country or the city, will proclaim the yellow apples superior eating to the red ones, and yet the red varieties will invariably bring more money.

"Of the early striped red apples the Red Astrakan, the Randolph and the Williams with domestic wild turkeys. California are the favorites with me. They are all on quail ran around as tame as could be. One the market at this time, and the Astrakans of Mr. Davenport's greatest prizes are his are now being shipped to London for trial. lay at six and seven months of age with the Argus pheasants, until recently the only The Randolph was an accidental discovery. automatic regularity we should like, and birds of their kind in America. Their song Randolph Peters found a tree of it on a farm The pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with which text-books on poultry assume the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) track with the pacing record of Saugus (Mass.) trac ripens more easily than the Astrakan, and nearly the entire crop can be picked at one time, whereas two or three pickings of the Astrakan are required. The Williams, too is an excellent apple.

"The proper degree of ripeness of apples and, in fact, nearly all fruits, can be determined by comparing them with the normal human flesh—a healthy, natural color showing some tinge of red through from beneath.

Look at the back of your hand, and if it is not too sunburned you will have a whole-

some guide to pick fruit by for the market.
"It is a matter of dollars and cents to the fruit raiser to pick his fruit when it is just right, aside from the matter of considering its keeping qualities. In most fruits a great increase in size is made during the last twenty-four hours that the fruit is reaching maturity. The increase is startling. In peaches I should say that a gain of at least wenty per cent, in size and weight is made during this short period. A man perhaps loses the entire profit on a picking of peaches by being a little previous. If he picks prior to that full maturity he loses in quality, too.
"Much is written and talked about the

advantages of spraying, and yet it is a fact that the bulk of the fruit now seen in the market generally throughout the country is seriously damaged for lack of spraying. The apple grower should by all means spray—a simple enough and an inexpensive operation, but insuring big returns." GUY E. MITCHELL.

Certified Milk in New York.

For the privilege of putting on a bottle Certified by the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York," the regulations are very exacting. Milk stables are required to be scrupulously clean and fresh, with cement floors, white washed walls and abundant windows. such milking, and their tails scrubbed until they look like plumes. No man with a lowed near the milk. White suits are worn at the milking. Bottles and utensils are sterilized. Bottling is done in a separate room; the bottles are packed in ice and shipped in a refrigerator-car. Every possible precaution for securing pure mila is not only suggested, but carried out, is not only suggested, but carried out, and an inspector visits the farm every few weeks to see that all goes well. But bacteria make excellent detectives in the meantime. Samples of milk taken at random are tested each week at the laboratory, and if a man is careless, up go his germs beyond the limit allowed for "certified" milk, and the inspector makes a special trip to see what the trouble is, and

to remedy it.

Certified milk is as pure as science and skill can make it. When the housewife reads on a bottle-cap, "Inspected by the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the Country of New York," she may be sure that the important har family clean, wholethat she is offering her family clean, whole-some milk. The label means that, at the farms supplying the milk, yards and barns

ring Pleaty of Fodd

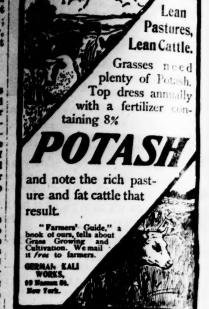
More than an average crop of hay has been gathered in this country this year, and when the drought threatened failure our dairy farmers put in the plow and the manure and sowed corn and millet and hungarian, so that our barns and silos will be full of good nutritious fodder. Several of our best farmers have told me that they will store more good fedder this year than for many years before, and consequently we are all happy.

O. S. NUTTER.

Connecticut's public employment offices seem to be doing good work. After two years existence the bureau reports the total number of applicants filed for positions 27,511, of which 13,220 came from men and 27,511, of which 13,230 came from men and 14,251 from women. The aggregate number of applications for help was 21,153. In 6352 cases male help, and in 14,801 cases female help, was wanted. The total number of situations secured was 15,021, of which 5745 were for men and 9876 were for women. The Hartford office did the largest business. It had 1000 emplications for restitions and It had 10,904 applications for positions, and it secured situations for 2919 men and 3535 women, a total of 6454. The record of the other offices was as follows: New Haven, 6438 applications for positions filed and 2747 situations secured; Bridgeport, 5813 applications for positions filed and 4008 situations. secured; Waterbury, 2913 applications for positions filed and 1721 situations secured and Norwich, 1443 applications for posi-tions filed and 694 situations secured. Supplying farm hands was the leading specialty in the line of male help, while a large proportion of the female help secured housework. Both these branches of labor were in great need of something that would bring employer and employee together, and the State offices appear to have answered the purpose very well. There are other States which need something of the kind.

Wages paid in western harvest fields this year have ranged from \$2.25 to \$3 per day. But the man who goes to the field with the idea of earning his money easily is always disillusioned. During harvest the farmer's day begins at four o'clock in the morning. It ends when it is so dark that it is no longer possible to drive the machine. o'clock. There is an hour for dinner, another hour for supper and lunch, and four-teen hours of the hardest kind of toil under a blazing sun for the harvest hand. He is up by three-thirty o'clock in the morning. He cannot, under the most favorable conditions, get to bed before nine o'clock the same evening. The harvest hand is well fed. On most farms he gets five meals a day-breakfast at three-thirty to four o'clock, lunch at nine, dinner at twelve, supper at five or six and another lunch b fore he goes to bed. It is hot work for the nan who cannot stand a bruising game.

The students of the University of Missouri come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-six States, territories and foreign countries were represented during the session of 1902-1903 by 1591 students.



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Greenwood, Ontario, Canada,

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To get champions buy the produce of champions. These can always be secured from the RIBY HERD A. ND FLOCK, the largest in England, comprising the choicest lines of blood extant. Theirs is a world-wide reputation and suffice to say that at no period of its history, dating back 150 years, were they stronger in merit or quality. E16 HTY-81X A.WAE BS were won in 1901 and equally good results secured in 1902, culminating in that great victory at the Smithfield show where its pen of wethers won the 100 gs. Challenge Cup for the best pen of sheep of any age or breed.

Gabies: Dudding, Keelby, England.



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE

On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, r females, of Bates, Flat Creek Young Mary, Rosemary and other tribes, m in good breeding condition. Have three herd sires of Scotch breeding as MEAN BUSINESS, and will sell in lots to suit purchaser at low prices.

ABRAHAM MANN,

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All these females except three were sired by our present stock buil THE LAD FOR ME. Of the remaining three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MONARUH. Write us for what you want.

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